

THE NATIONAL

# Wool Grower

VOLUME XXXVII

NUMBER 1

JANUARY, 1947

Shirley  
Jacks

PURDUE UNIVERSITY

JAN 25 1947

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*2nd Annual Convention*

of the

NATIONAL

WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION

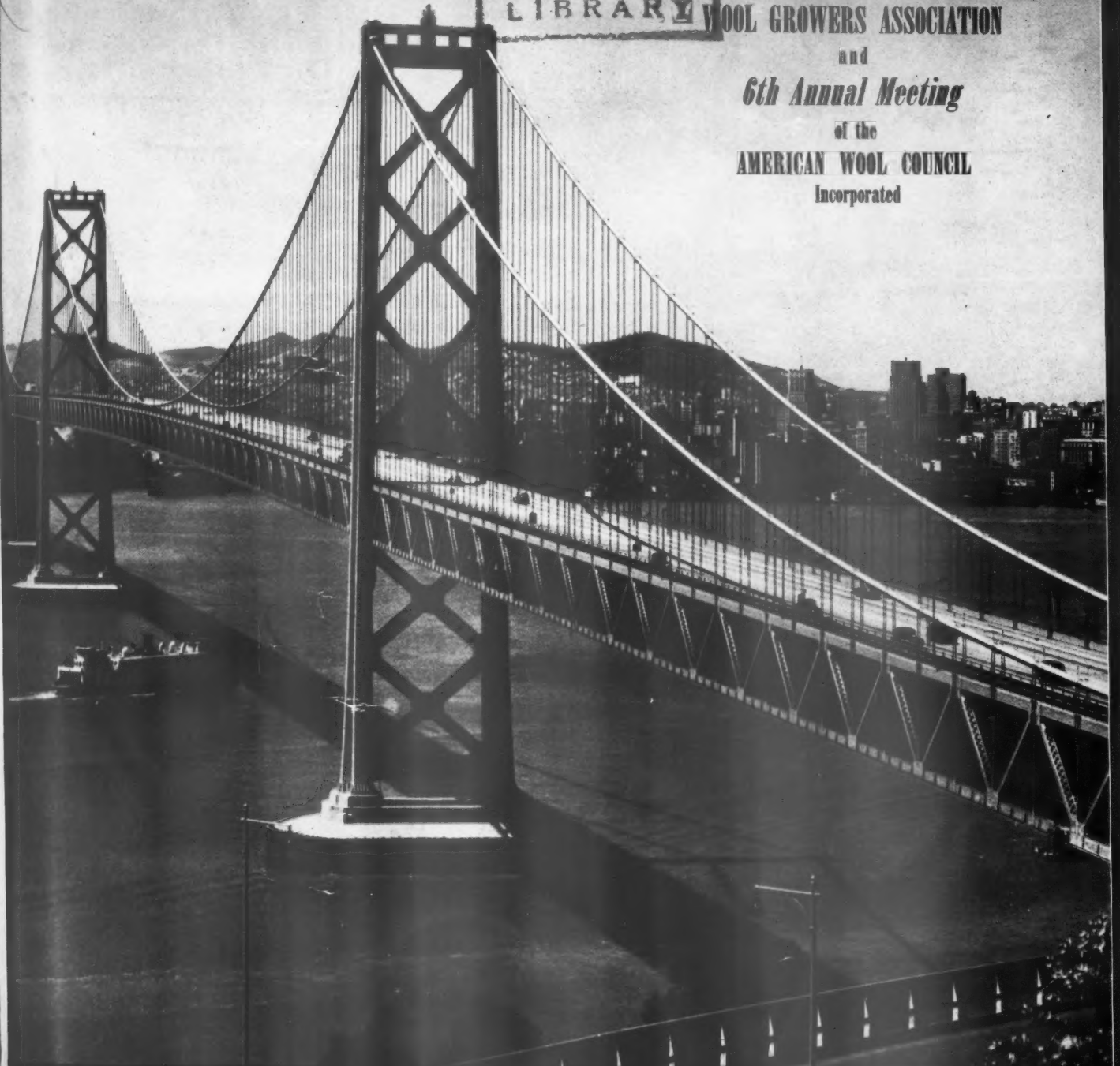
and

*6th Annual Meeting*

of the

AMERICAN WOOL COUNCIL

Incorporated



PALACE HOTEL • SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. • JANUARY 26 THROUGH 30, 1947

# A DENVER Announces



*an important new factor in  
lamb marketing — both  
now and for the future*



The LANDERS PACKING COMPANY has selected DENVER as the most advantageous spot in America to locate a lamb slaughtering plant. Its plant, now under construction, will begin operation this spring. Its weekly capacity of 20,000 lambs conservatively should add 500,000 lambs to the DENVER area's annual slaughter.

This continued expansion of lamb slaughter in the DENVER area (from 350,000 prior to 1940 to 1,250,000 in 1946) is of momentous importance to sheep producers in the Western States. DENVER, already established as one of the nation's top lamb markets, is being joined rapidly by its wholly owned subsidiary, THE OGDEN UNION STOCKYARDS at Ogden, Utah, as THE DOMINANT PRICE BASING POINTS for western lambs. A demand at these two markets for 2,000,000 lambs for local slaughter each year coupled with strong order buying demands from Mid-western, Eastern and Pacific Coast slaughterers should halt the present decline in sheep numbers and encourage the expansion of the sheep industry in the West. Give these facts serious thought because strong competition in lamb buying will be the rule at DENVER and OGDEN this year—and for many years to come.

**DON'T SELL LAMBS SHORT!  
SHIP 'EM TO DENVER AND OGDEN**

**THE DENVER UNION STOCK YARD COMPANY**

IN WIND, RAIN, SNOW OR HAIL • YOUR FREIGHT GETS THERE BY



RAIL

# Facts Favor Your Future in the "Union Pacific West"\*

*[ Of special interest to the  
Wool Industry ]*



**Fact 1.** Since V-J day, hundreds of industrial and commercial concerns have located factories, warehouses and distribution facilities on the Union Pacific right-of-way in the western states served by the railroad.



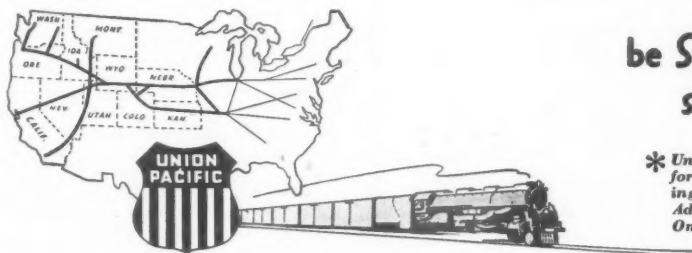
**Fact 2.** This vast territory is rich in raw materials, natural resources, skilled and unskilled workers...with ideal living conditions, good schools, and plenty of space for future expansion.



**Fact 3.** Travel surveys show vacationists favor the western area by a wide margin. Result—greater interest in the West leading to permanent residence...growing markets, more manpower for industry.



**Fact 4.** Over its Strategic Middle Route, uniting the East with the West Coast, Union Pacific provides unexcelled rail transportation.



**be Specific -  
say "Union Pacific"**

\* Union Pacific will gladly furnish confidential information regarding available industrial sites having trackage facilities in the territory it serves. Address Industrial Dept., Union Pacific Railroad, Omaha 2, Nebraska.

**UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD**  
*The Strategic Middle Route*



## We're Pulling Strong on the Rural Telephone Job

1946 was a big year for rural telephone development. At the end of the year there were 85,870 rural telephones in the seven states we serve—20,000 more than at the beginning of the year. In 1947 we will add another 20,000 rural telephones, and by the end of 1950 the estimated total will be 140,000.

**In five years we will have added  
as many rural telephones as during  
the rest of our entire history!**

\$2,000,000 was spent on rural construction in 1946, and many times that amount will be needed in the next few years.

**The Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Co.**

### OUR COVER

The great San Francisco-Oakland Bridge and our convention city viewed from Yerba Buena Island. This is the longest bridge in the world: 8½ miles long; 4½ miles over navigable water. The west half of the bridge, seen in the picture, consists of two suspension bridges anchored in the center to a concrete pier. Picture used through courtesy of Californians, Inc.

### The Cutting Chute

#### Two-Pants Suits Again!

The four-year-old ban on the manufacture of two-pants suits and vests for double-breasted suits was removed by the Civilian Production Administration on December 20, 1946, through the revocation of L-224, the man's and boys' clothing order, which had been in effect since October 26, 1942.

#### R. H. Lindsay Sets Up Western Office

The R. H. Lindsay Company has opened an office in the Ness Building, Salt Lake City, Utah, with George A. Hanson and Albert Smith, formerly with the Harris Wool and Fur Company, and Theo T. Howes as representatives.

#### Wool Secretariat to Survey India for Wool Use

A survey party appointed by the International Wool Secretariat is on its way to India from England to investigate the prospects for development of the uses of wool in India. The survey will take approximately three months, during which time all sections of the industry from mechanized to handloom work will be investigated.

#### Portland Wool Trade Association Organized

Fifteen of the leading wool handlers and woolen manufacturers of the Portland and Salem, Oregon, areas have organized the Portland Wool Trade Association. Its purpose, as announced, is to unite in all matters that will advance the welfare of the industry and especially to make Portland the largest wool and woolen manufacturing center west of the Mississippi.

Officers are: H. G. Russell of the Portland Hide & Wool Company, president; R. A. Ward, General Manager of the Pacific Wool Growers, vice president; and James M. Coon of the Western Wool Warehouse, secretary-treasurer.

#### Black Market Textile Fine

A drive against black market operations in textiles has resulted in the imposing of a total of \$290,000 in fines and a year's jail sentence for the head of a New York City textile firm, the Civilian Production Administration announced on December 12. Federal Judge William Bondy in New York City imposed the penalties against Bushwick Mills, Inc., of 754 Lexington Avenue, New York; Samuel Margolin, its president, and Alfred Berger, vice president. The case involved the use of C.P.A. preference ratings to obtain several  
(Continued on page 6)

The National Wool Grower



**...OMAHA...**

**The  
Corn Belt Market**

*Appreciates Your Business*

***SHIP TO OMAHA***

**WHERE Packers, Order Buyers and Cornbelt Feeders  
compete every market day for all Grades of Livestock  
—where maximum competition establishes**

***Highest Market Prices***

**Union Stock Yards Company  
of Omaha**

**Support the Central Markets  
that Support Your Prices**



**The Place to Buy  
The Place to Sell**

# To America's Producers, America's Thanks!

As this new year begins, America's ranchers and farmers are busy with their winter work—feeding and caring for their livestock. And all America is again properly grateful to you who produce the food to keep us the world's best fed people.

To you who ride the range from Montana to Texas ... whose teams and tractors till the nation's fertile acres ... who have labored hard, long hours ... who, with soil and seed, sunshine and rain, grass and grain, have achieved miracle after miracle of food production—to you America gives thanks! Thanks for the part you have had in all-time record crops of wheat and corn ... for bumper yields of small grains ... for livestock numbers at high levels ... for soaring dairy and poultry production. This abundance of food which you have produced means better nutrition for millions of families—because good nutrition is just good food that's good for you.

Vital as it is, production is only part of the nutri-



tional job. Food must be processed. It has to be transported from surplus-producing areas to the markets where there are great numbers of people to eat it. Here is where Swift & Company comes into the picture. It's our job to provide many of the services required in bringing the foods which you produce to the dinner tables of the nation. Together we are in a vitally important industry. Because nutrition is our business and yours, together we can help build a stronger, healthier America.

## Martha Logan's Recipe for

### Navy Bean Soup

- |                         |                        |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 pint dried navy beans | ½ tablespoon salt      |
| 2 quarts water          | ¼ teaspoon pepper      |
| 1 cup sliced onion      | ¼ teaspoon dry mustard |
| 1 cup diced celery      | 2 tablespoons flour    |
| 3 tablespoons butter    | 4 frankfurters         |

Soak beans in water for several hours or overnight. Drain, add water. Fry onion and celery in butter. Add to beans, simmer 3 to 4 hours or until beans are soft, adding more water as water cooks away. When tender, save out 1 cup beans. Rub other beans through sieve. Reheat to boiling point. Add seasonings and flour mixed with ¼ cup water. Garnish with hot sliced frankfurters and whole beans. Yield: 4 servings.

## Things are NOT always as they seem



A 1-inch pipe and a 4-inch pipe run water into gallon pails. It seems as if the 4-inch pipe would fill 4 times as many pails in a given time. The truth is that it will fill 16 gallon pails while the 1-inch pipe is filling one.

When you read something like this: "Meat in commercial storage on January 1 was about 590,000,000 pounds\*", it sounds like a lot of meat. But this big country consumes about 50,000,000 pounds of meat every day. So when you figure it out, this reserve supply in commercial storage is only enough to last 12 days.

Yes, some meat is frozen during months of peak production and stored until months of low production. But practically all of the beef, veal and lamb that is in storage is the kind preferred for meat loaves, sausage, prepared meats—not the kind that goes over the butcher's block as steaks, roasts, chops, etc. Also, the amount frozen is relatively small, as it has never exceeded 1.9% of the annual beef production, 9/10 of 1% of the lamb, less than 6% of the pork.

\*The five-year average for 1941-1945. Does not include meat owned by the government.

## OUR CITY COUSIN



City Cousin, fresh from town,  
Says the wether gets him down.

## Know — Don't guess — in 1947

by Tyrus R. Timm, Texas A. & M. College

An adequate record book is an extremely useful and valuable tool. It usually pays good dividends for the few minutes it takes out of the day's work to keep it up to date. Specifically, a record book helps a farmer or rancher:

- Operate in a businesslike way.
- Learn more about the details of his business than ever before.
- Know exactly how much he is making from his land and his work.
- Find out the weak spots in his enterprises.
- Tell whether or not his operations are working out as planned.
- Prepare a plan for future operations.
- Itemize investments, receipts, and expenses.
- Figure the efficiency of his production methods.
- Provide a record of all business transactions.
- Keep track of bills owed by or to the farm or ranch.
- Establish a sound basis for credit.
- Comply with government programs.
- Prepare income tax returns.

There are farm and ranch record books especially prepared for each state which can help you save time and money. Write to your state agricultural college and obtain one. Properly used, it will give you a better understanding of your business and may open the way to increased profits.



Tyrus R. Timm



### He Puts the NEW in Nutrition



Dr. H. W. Schultz

We'd like you to meet a Swift scientist, Dr. H. W. Schultz. He is head of the nutrition division of our research laboratories. The work of Dr. Schultz and his associates is mighty important to all of us in the livestock-meat industry. They develop

new products which open new markets for meats. *This widens outlets for your livestock.*

Dr. Schultz is the father of three children. As a scientist he knew growing children needed the body-building proteins of meat. As a father he knew the trouble of scraping and straining meats for the baby and dicing meat for the older children. An idea was born: perhaps Swift & Company could discover a way to prepare canned meats suitable for babies. A research project was undertaken. The scientists went to work!

The research took more than two years. The Swift people consulted with leading doctors, child specialists. They agreed that special meats for babies would be a good thing. Many methods of preparing various kinds of meats were tried. Hundreds of feeding tests were made by families with small children. Finally, six kinds of meat were approved by the doctors, nutritionists, mothers, and the babies themselves. Placed on the market in test cities, these products won immediate acceptance. They are now being sold in many cities, and facilities for their manufacture are being expanded.

These new products—strained and diced meats for babies—create a big new market for meats. There are millions of baby appetites to satisfy.

**Swift & Company** UNION STOCK YARDS  
CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

### Meat Packers' Risks

Meat is perishable. It cannot be held for prices to go up. Like all meat packers, Swift & Company must sell, *within a few days*, this perishable product for what it will bring—no matter what price we paid for it.



We take risks in both buying and selling. In buying livestock the meat packer must pay the price established by competitive bidding of over 26,000 slaughterers. If the meat packer overestimates the quality of an animal, or the amount of meat the animal will produce, or the market demand for the meat, he will lose money. Hidden bruises, wounds, or other defects can create losses on any animal.

In *selling*, the meat packer must also follow the market trends established by those who buy the meats. He stands the risk that meat demand will fall off and prices decline between the day he buys the livestock and the day he sells the meat—also the risk of accidents and delays in transit which can wash out his profit.

An average profit of less than 2% on sales is a small return for taking these substantial business risks.

*F.M. Simpson.*

Agricultural Research Department.

### Soda Bill Sez:

... that labor saved is money made.  
... speak well of your enemies—you made them.



• • • NUTRITION IS OUR BUSINESS—AND YOURS • • •

*Right Eating Adds Life to Your Years—and Years to Your Life*

## The Cutting Chute

(Continued from page 2)

hundred thousand pounds more of wool yarn than was authorized. The excess quantity allegedly was diverted to the black market. The violation was alleged to have occurred in March and April, 1945. Mr. Margolin was sentenced to a year and a day imprisonment and fined \$280,000 jointly with the Bushwick corporation. Mr. Berger was fined \$10,000 and given a suspended sentence of a year in prison.

### Packing Strike Averted

Agreements had been reached between packinghouse workers and the major packers by December 15, which eliminated the strike threat in that industry. A general 7½ cent hourly wage increase and other benefits giving total increases ranging from 12½ to 17 cents an hour were granted the workers. Other packers were expected to follow this plan.

### Bumper Corn Crop

Farmers in Nebraska were reported on December 25 as still selling corn piled on the ground, with not enough cars to move it away. About 85 per cent of the 231-million bushel bumper crop was said to have been harvested at that time.

### Textile Union Opposes Tariff Reductions

The Textile Workers Union of the C.I.O. have filed their opposition to any further reductions in textile tariffs with the Committee on Reciprocity Information. They also ask that import quotas be established by country and product.

### American Hampshire Meet

The annual meeting of the American Hampshire Sheep Association was held in Chicago on December 3, 1946. A good Hampshire year with high sales averages over the country was reported by the Secretary. Registrations totaled more than 31,000, exceeding those of 1945 by about 400. Transfers during the year were about 1500 above those in 1945. Also from 40 different states came 454 new members to the association. Missouri led in new members and Illinois was second.

Officers re-elected were L. T. Dwyer of Indianapolis, Indiana, president; E. H. Street of Richfield, Utah, vice president; Helen Tyler Belote, secretary-treasurer. The following directors were also selected: For District 1, Ronald Hogg of Salem, Oregon; for District 3, Dr. H. C. Gardiner of Anaconda, Montana; for District 6, Harrison Davis of Dorchester, Texas, a new member of the board. L. T. Dwyer and B. E. Groom of Fargo, North Dakota, were named as directors at large.

Nearly a hundred guests and members were served a lamb dinner at the Stock Yards Inn following the meeting.

### National Dog Trials

Plans are being made for the first National Dog Trials to be held in conjunction with the National Ram Sale in Salt Lake City, Utah, August 19-20, 1947. The National Ram Sale has been designated as one of the events of Utah's Centennial Year.

### High Hampshire Sales

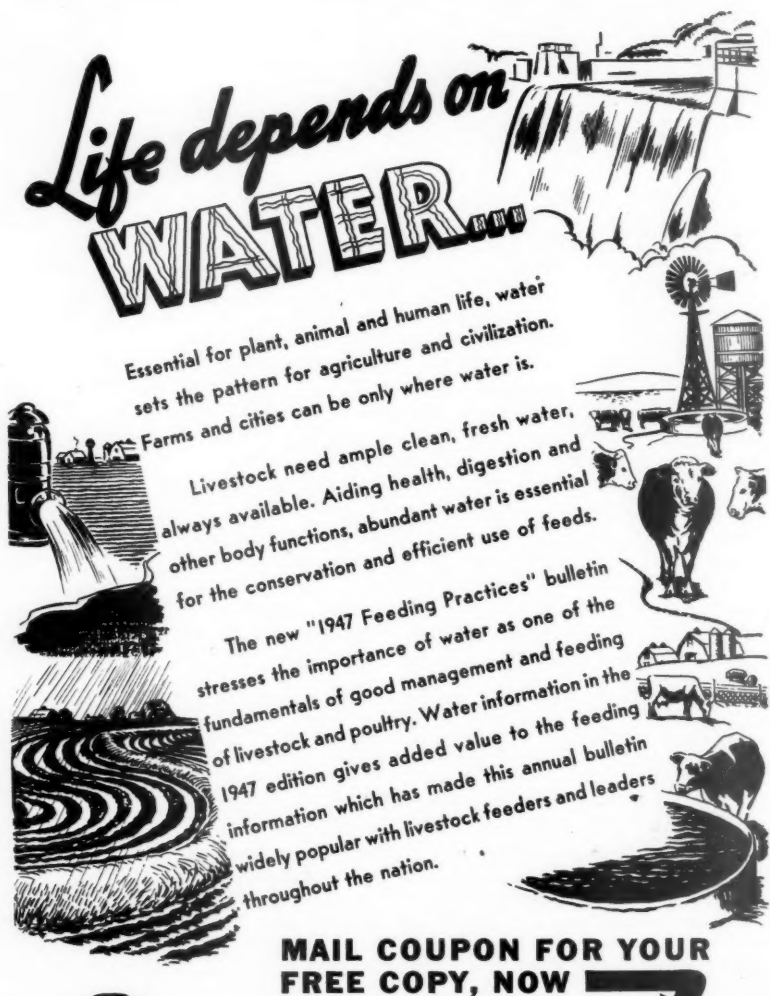
At the Hampshire ewe sale at Oskaloosa, Iowa, on December 9th, 46 bred ewes and ewe lambs sold for an average of over \$200 per head. The top of the sale, a Hampshire ewe lamb (Renk's Lucy) sold to Truax & LaVoi of Flatt, Illinois, for \$700. This was the first place ewe lamb and reserve champion ewe at the recent Chicago International. Truax & LaVoi also purchased two other Renk ewes for \$400 each.

### Animal Production

The American Society of Animal Production at its 38th annual meeting (Chicago, November 29-30), elected W. A. Craft, U.

S. Department of Agriculture, as its new president and Paul Gerlaugh of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster, vice president. W. G. Kammlade of the University of Illinois was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

The Award Committee of the Society announced that Dr. Jay L. Lush of Iowa State College had been selected to receive the Morrison Award for 1946. This award is the first of five annual awards to be presented by Professor and Mrs. F. B. Morrison of Cornell University and publishers of Morrison's Feeds and Feeding, to the member of the Society who, in the opinion of the committee, has done outstanding research in the field of animal husbandry. Dr. Lush received \$1,000 in cash and a gold watch.



**Life depends on WATER**

Essential for plant, animal and human life, water sets the pattern for agriculture and civilization.

Farms and cities can be only where water is.

Livestock need ample clean, fresh water, always available. Aiding health, digestion and other body functions, abundant water is essential for the conservation and efficient use of feeds.

The new "1947 Feeding Practices" bulletin stresses the importance of water as one of the fundamentals of good management and feeding of livestock and poultry. Water information in the 1947 edition gives added value to the feeding information which has made this annual bulletin widely popular with livestock feeders and leaders throughout the nation.

**MAIL COUPON FOR YOUR FREE COPY, NOW**



Educational Service  
**NATIONAL COTTONSEED PRODUCTS ASS'N., INC.**  
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 Please Send Free Copy "1947 Feeding Practices"

NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
 ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
 CITY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_



## NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION

### President

G. N. Winder, Craig, Colorado

### Honorary Presidents

F. A. Ellenwood, Red Bluff, California  
R. C. Rich, Burley, Idaho  
C. B. Wardlaw, Del Rio, Texas  
T. J. Drumheller, Walla Walla, Washington

### Vice Presidents

Sylvan J. Pauly, Deer Lodge, Montana  
T. C. Bacon, Twin Falls, Idaho  
Harry J. Devereaux, Rapid City, South Dakota  
Ray W. Willoughby, San Angelo, Texas  
John A. Reed, Kemmerer, Wyoming

### Secretary-Treasurer

J. M. Jones, Salt Lake City, Utah

### Assistant Secretary

Edwin E. Marsh, Salt Lake City, Utah

### Executive Committee

Robert W. Lockett, Flagstaff, Arizona  
Howard Vaughn, Dixon, California  
Ralph R. Reeve, Hamilton, Colorado  
T. H. Gooding, Ketchum, Idaho  
Wallace Kingsbury, Valier, Montana  
Ernest A. Clawson, Elko, Nevada  
Floyd W. Lee, San Mateo, New Mexico  
Wayne C. Stewart, Dayville, Oregon  
John Widdoss, St. Onge, South Dakota  
Vestel Askew, San Angelo, Texas  
Don Clyde, Heber, Utah  
A. E. Lawson, Yakima, Washington  
J. B. Wilson, McKinley, Wyoming

### Affiliated Organizations

Arizona Wool Growers Association  
14 East Jefferson St., Phoenix  
Robert W. Lockett, President  
H. B. Embach, Secretary

California Wool Growers Association  
151 Mission Street, San Francisco  
Howard Vaughn, President  
W. P. Wing, Secretary

Colorado Wool Growers Association  
P. O. Box 553, Fort Collins  
Ralph R. Reeve, President  
Lloyd N. Case, Secretary

Idaho Wool Growers Association  
Broadbent Building, Boise  
T. H. Gooding, President  
M. C. Claar, Secretary

Montana Wool Growers Association  
Helena  
Wallace Kingsbury, President  
C. O. Hansen, Secretary

Nevada Wool Growers Association  
101 Henderson Bank Bldg., Elko, Nevada  
Ernest A. Clawson, President  
Hayden Henderson, Secretary

New Mexico Wool Growers Association  
Box 421, Albuquerque  
Floyd W. Lee, President  
Miss Isabel Benson, Secretary

Oregon Wool Growers Association  
801 Wilcox Bldg., Portland 4  
Wayne C. Stewart, President  
W. A. Holt, Secretary

Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association  
St. Angelus Hotel Bldg., San Angelo  
Bryan Hunt, President  
Vestel Askew, Secretary

Utah Wool Growers Association  
408 Beneficial Life Bldg., Salt Lake City  
Don Clyde, President  
J. A. Hooper, Secretary

Washington Wool Growers Association  
16 South First Street, Yakima  
T. J. Drumheller, President  
A. E. Lawson, Secretary

Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Association

Rapid City  
John Widdoss, President  
H. J. Devereaux, Secretary

Wyoming Wool Growers Association  
McKinley  
Reynold Seaverson, President  
J. B. Wilson, Secretary

## Farm Land Price Rises

During the year ending November 1, farm land values rose 14 per cent, reaching a level only about 11 per cent below the 1920 inflationary peak. The advance during the last year equaled that for the year ended November 1, 1944, and has been exceeded by only the sharp upsurge that accompanied the wild speculation in land that followed World War I.

Since 1935-39 farm land values have more than doubled in 15 states and have increased 75 per cent or more in 11 states. They have more than doubled in Ohio, Indiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Washington, and California. In the New England States except Vermont, and in New Jersey, Wisconsin, the Dakotas, and Nebraska, the increases have been less than 50 per cent.

## U. S. Chamber of Commerce On Tariff

The possibility that tariffs on agricultural products will have to be raised soon to protect American farmers from unfair competition has been suggested by the Agricultural Committee of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce. The danger of imports impairing living standards in this country may be further aggravated by impending negotiations of further tariff cuts, as authorized by the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, in the opinion of the committee.

## Officers of the National Wool Marketing Corporation

James Lemmon of Lemmon, South Dakota, was reelected president of the National Wool Marketing Corporation, at its annual meeting in Phoenix, Arizona, December 5-6, 1946. Other officers elected were: Edward Sargent, Chama, New Mexico, first vice-president; Frank Lebus, Cynthia, Kentucky, second vice president; David E. Judd, Boston, treasurer, and the following executive committee members: Sylvester Broadbent, Salt Lake City; Ray Gress, Dickinson, North Dakota; Floyd Lee, San Mateo, New Mexico; George E. Warrick, Nickerson, Kansas; Kleber Hadsell, Rawlins, Wyoming, and C. J. Fawcett, Boston, who is also general manager.

## Foot and Mouth Disease In Mexico

Following an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in livestock near Vera Cruz, the U. S. Department of Agriculture on December 27, 1946, was preparing the order to establish once more the quarantine against livestock imports from Mexico. The embargo against such shipments set up on June 6, 1946, was removed on October 18 when the country was reported disease-free by official veterinarians. Livestockmen and, indeed, the general public, should give thanks every day for Section 306-a of the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act of 1930, which makes such embargoes mandatory, as well as for the vigilance of the veterinary staff of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry.

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VOL. XXXVII

NUMBER 1

JANUARY, 1947

509 Pacific National Life Building  
Salt Lake City 1, Utah

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES—Payment of dues in the National Wool Growers Association includes a year's subscription to the National Wool Grower. Dues and subscriptions are received along with state association dues by the secretaries shown for the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. To non-members \$5.00 per year. Entered as Second Class Matter, January, 1913, at the Post Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103. Act of October 8 1917, authorized August 23, 1918.

## BUY BONDS

# SEASON'S GREETINGS

From President Winder



**I**T is well that time is divided up into years, for the opening of each new one brings a renewal of hope, faith and courage to handle both old and new problems and also a strong belief that the New Year will be better than the last.

We have good ground this year for that belief with 1947, because the first year of reconversion is over and industry is largely freed from the shackles that wartime emergencies made necessary. On the firm ground of free enterprise, we should advance again to new goals in production and marketing. Much will depend, of course, upon the efforts of the individual but it seems to me that now more than ever before the need for strong organization is imperative. You need strong local, state, and national associations and they, of course, need you.

The sheepmen's organizations are growing. Their members have given excellent support in direct cash outlay and in time and work at the expense of

their own individual operations. To lighten their burden, however, the enlistment of a greater number of sheepmen in active support and participation of association work is necessary. Let's all move toward that end.

As President of the National Wool Growers Association, I wish to thank everyone of you for the fine cooperation and support you have given during the war years and particularly during 1946, and to extend the hope that 1947 will be a very happy and prosperous one for you.

G. N. Winder

From Vice President Pauly



**MAY** I take this opportunity of extending my kindest personal greeting to the many members of the National Wool Growers Association. Realizing full well the many problems which face us, I still look to the future with confirmed optimism. As long as the American people require food and clothing, it seems to me our industry is important. To my fellow wool growers, I wish a Happy and more Prosperous New Year, blessed above all with good health.

Sylvan J. Pauly

From Vice President Bacon



**I**T gives me great pleasure to extend to the membership of the National Wool Growers Association my sincere wishes for a successful 1947. You are faced with many perplexing problems, but I am confident that your good judgment will dictate a sound and practical program which will give to the wool growers of this country a more stable and profitable industry.

T. C. Bacon

From Vice President Willoughby



The National Wool Grower

**T**HIS is your Association and it is only through growers' cooperation since its inception some 80 odd years ago that it has been able to survive through the perilous and prosperous times we have experienced—two World Wars, drought, floods, depression and prosperity. You have stood united and have been victorious, and with this continued cooperation and an objective in view, you cannot fail. With this thought in mind, I want to wish you and yours a Prosperous and Happy New Year and continued success.

Ray W. Willoughby

WA

From Vice President Devereaux



**I**T is a pleasure to extend New Year greetings to the sheep growers of this nation and others affiliated with the industry. The 1946 transition from a wartime to a peacetime economy has been fraught with headaches but let's look forward with hope and optimism. May the groundwork laid by our wool growers' associations in 1946 assist in solving some of the pressing problems of 1947.

For all of you, may the New Year be abundant in health, happiness and prosperity.

H. J. Devereaux

WA

From Vice President Reed

**A**S we anchor the "Ship of Time" at the close of the old year in retrospect of the many things which have taken place, it is indeed fortunate for human



progress that only the good things which have gone on before linger in remembrance. In balancing the scale of progress we have renewed old friendships and made new friendships, all of much greater importance to our life than

those "dead-weights" of adverse affairs which have taken place. With these friendships we launch the "Ship of Faith, Hope and Charity" at the beginning of the New Year, with renewed enthusiasm in the many blessings which are in store for us.

As wool growers we are an integral part of the great progress which lies before us; let us resolve to further our friendships and cooperate throughout the New Year, even more so than we have in the past, with the officers of our Association, to the end that by a united front and collective effort (so necessary in our affairs today), we may hurdle subversive influence destined to further adversely affect the economy of our important industry, and thereby enable us to progress as the recognized essential unit of our domestic economy which we have rightfully earned and duly received by reason of our contribution in times of war.

To the members, officers and staff of the Association, I extend greetings and a sincere wish for each of you that the New Year may bring forth continued health and an abundance of prosperity.

John A. Reed

## Hearing on World Trade Charter

**H**EARINGS on the charter for the proposed International Trade Organization will be commenced by the State Department sometime late in February. They should not be confused, however, with the hearings on the Reciprocal Trade Agreements starting January 13, 1947, to give interested parties opportunity to present their views on the proposal to adjust tariffs under the authority granted by the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, which permits a 50 per cent reduction in the rates in effect January 1, 1945. (The brief which the National Wool Growers Association submitted on December 21 for the growers is printed in full in this issue.)

At the February hearings, those interested will have a chance to express themselves on the charter for the proposed International Trade Organization. While copies of the charter have not been distributed at this time, it is stated the I.T.O. will seek permanently to eliminate barriers which prevent the free flow of trade among the world powers.

Final action on both the formation of the I.T.O. and its charter will take place, according to present announced plans, at the International Conference on Trade and Employment in September, 1947.

Prior to that date (April 8, 1947) at Geneva, Switzerland, 18 nations will consider the proposed charter and negotiate trade agreements.

## SHEEPMEN'S CALENDAR

January 10-18: National Western Stock and Wool Show, Denver, Colorado.

January 12-14: Idaho Wool Growers' Convention, Pocatello, Idaho.

January 16-18: Montana Wool Growers' Convention, Billings, Montana.

January 20-21: Washington Wool Growers' Convention, Yakima.

January 22-24: Oregon Wool Growers' Convention, Eugene, Oregon.

January 22-23: Utah Wool Growers' Convention, Salt Lake City.

January 24: Utah Wool Marketing Association Meeting, Hotel Utah, Salt Lake City (10 a.m.)

January 26-30: National Wool Growers Convention, and American Wool Council Meeting, San Francisco, California.

February 4-5: New Mexico Wool Growers' Convention, Albuquerque, N. M.

March 25-30: Southwestern Livestock Show, El Paso, Texas.

May 12-13: California Ram Sale, Galt.

August 19-20: National Ram Sale, North Salt Lake.



# Tributes To Fred A. Ellenwood

By S. W. McClure

ON December 13, one of the honorary presidents of the National Wool Growers Association, Fred A. Ellenwood of Red Bluff, California, passed away. He had served as president of the National Wool Growers Association during the years 1934 and 1935. Previous to that he had been acting president during the illness of Mr. Hagenbarth. For many years before that he had been president of the California Wool Growers and had long been instrumental in keeping that association alive up to the time of its reorganization.

For forty years he had been a tower of strength to the sheep industry of the nation, devoting much of his time and working patiently to adjust and correct the inequalities and inefficiencies from which it suffered. He never waited to have these shortcomings called to his attention, but ferreted them out and turned the power of his calm, sound judgment to their correction. During his lifetime he gave up years, without remuneration, to bettering the lot of those engaged in his chosen business. As a sheepman he was highly successful and among the first progressives in instituting reforms in the breeding and handling of sheep. He knew sheep, and range, and grasses, and forests as only a keen mind can understand such things.

Back in the old days, as long ago as 1911, he knew that under the existing wool tariff law the producer got only 50 per cent of the protection he was supposed to get. He helped to unfold the cause of such loss and applied his great talent to having the wool duty placed on scoured instead of grease wool.

Mr. Ellenwood possessed a keen, analytical mind. He approached every problem in a deliberate, methodical manner and sooner or later unraveled its mysteries.

But he was more than a sheepman. He was the highest type of citizen the nation affords. In his dealings with the world he was the soul of honor. If there was a mean streak in his makeup no mortal ever discovered it. In his passing the industry has lost a friend and protector, and the nation one of its finest citizens.



Fred A. Ellenwood

By Howard Vaughn

AT this last gathering in the mortal presence of Fred Ellenwood I would prefer to testify to what he did for me. How, when I was new in this state and struggling to start a business, he did the deeds and said the words that helped me on my way. Inconspicuously and unknown to me, he acted, and only years later did I find it out.

But I have no right to speak of personal things here. Everyone in this assembly has come to pay tribute to the fraternal and neighborly character of our departed friend. To you, brothers and personal friends of Fred Ellenwood, I bring far more than a single regard. I have come to express before you the respect of the sheepmen of America for their friend who has lately departed.

First, from Dr. S. W. McClure of Bliss, Idaho, former secretary of the National Wool Growers Association, for 50 years Mr. Ellenwood's close friend and co-laborer, comes sympathy to you and expressions of most sincere respect for his departed friend.

I express, also, sympathy and regard from G. Norman Winder of Craig, Colorado, now president of the National Wool Growers Association and detained in the East on matters of importance to sheepmen. The list would be

long indeed, including names of state and national reputation, if we were to attempt to complete the record of those who admired Fred Ellenwood. No one could have been more deserving of such a record. None would have been more thoughtless of it.

But we cannot pass the occasion without listing at least some of this man's contributions to the advancement of his chosen profession. Born in Ohio, he was interested in sheep from boyhood. He sheared sheep before he was 10 years old. He taught school at 18. He came to California before the turn of the century and hired out to sheep owners in different areas to learn all he could about the business.

While in charge of the Cone Ranch sheep he was associated with T. H. Ramsay and later formed a partnership with him. In 1907 to 1909 prices were low and sheepmen were despondent. Fred Ellenwood did something about it. He went to and electrified the National Wool Growers' convention by asserting that the tariff on wool was improperly drawn and wholly inadequate. With the aid of his friend Dr. McClure he carried the fight to Washington and had much to do with developing the present wool tariff of the country.

Meanwhile he was secretary of the California Wool Growers Association, president of the California Wool Growers Association and of the National Wool Growers Association. During this time he assisted in organizing the annual National Ram Sale and the California Ram Sale and helped to start the National Wool Grower paper. He became president of the California Livestock Production Credit Association and held directorships in other financial bodies. Under Governor Richardson, he was chairman of the State Board of Forestry. He was author of numerous important articles dealing with range improvement and livestock. He invented a number of tools that are useful in the sheep business. He developed new and workable partnership arrangements and cost accounting policies for sheepmen. He was in all ways a profound student of everything pertaining to sheep. He has been mentor, leader and general benefactor of the industry for the last three decades.

We are glad that in his declining



years he was able to witness so much of the fruition of his earlier efforts—for between the lines of the obituary of Fred Ellenwood, the sheepmen of America will read the sentiment of Tennyson:

"Not once or twice in our rough island story

The path of duty was the way to glory.

He that walks it, only thirsting for the right,

And learns to deaden love of self;

Before his journey closes he shall find

The stubborn thistle bursting into glossy purples

Which outredden all-voluptuous garden roses."

## Public Land Policy

### Framed by Joint Livestock Committee on Public Lands

THE Joint Livestock Committee on Public Lands, in its third meeting, December 19-20, 1946, Denver, Colorado, completed the job for which it was specifically set up last August 17 by the National Wool Growers Association and the American National Live Stock Association: To "propose legislation for the final disposition of the public domain into private ownership."

The statement covering the Committee's proposal, which should be given careful consideration by every one using the public domain, as it will be acted upon at the various state and national conventions this month, is:

"The public domain, which in general consists of the lands lying in the lower altitudes of the seven western states, and for which water for irrigation is not available, is useful only for grazing. It does not permit of year-round grazing in most states, and can be put to productive use only when its use is connected to developed ranches and grazing areas upon which the livestock can be run during the season of the year when the public domain is not available. In general, this means that winter feeding is done on the public lands and summer grazing operations are carried on on private lands. It is fair to state that no use could be made of the public lands except where this connection with private lands exists. The situation is very similar to the taking of waters belonging to the United States and using them on the private lands. The owner of the private lands then becomes the owner of the water.

"At present, federal legislation rec-

ognizes in the livestock operators the right to continue the use in connection with their private lands, which use has existed since the early settlement of the West. On account of the changing regulations and personnel of the federal bureaus, the livestock interests have not felt secure in the operation of their business—which for a period of each year is dependent upon the public domain. Also, it is recognized that the policy of the federal government since its initiation has been to permit private enterprise to own and develop land, the great natural resource of our nation. No valid reason is advanced why this policy should not be continued. Based on principles above stated, and to reach the ultimate goal of the committee and private industry to own the lands upon which it is operated, the livestock interests propose the following principles to be embodied in federal legislation to reach the ultimate goal recognized as legitimate by all:

1. The owners of the dependent private land shall be permitted to purchase public lands which have through existing laws been allotted to them for use in connection with their private lands.

2. The lands sold to such permittees shall be at a fair appraised value based upon the carrying capacity of the land.

3. Ten per cent of the sale value of the land shall be paid down at the time of the purchase; balance to be payable at the option of the purchaser in not more than 30 equal annual installments, with interest at 1½ per cent, or to amortize for a period of not more than 30 years at the same rate of interest.

4. Ninety per cent of the funds received from the sale of the lands shall be returned to the state in which said land is located, to be disposed of as the legislators of the several states shall determine.

5. Patent to the lands disposed of shall contain provision reserving oil and mineral rights, together with the right of ingress and egress for prospecting, development and extraction of oil, gas and minerals.

6. Patent shall contain, further, the provision that the owner of the surface right shall be reimbursed for damages occasioned to crops, including grass, and improvements, by prospectors and operators in this connection.

Members of the committee, whose diligence and accomplishments should be highly commended, are Chairman

## NEW GRAZING CHIEF

Representative J. Will Robinson of Utah was appointed Chief of the Division of Range Management in the Department of the Interior on January 2, 1947, and took the oath of office on January 3, immediately following the close of his term as U. S. Congressman Utah.

Mr. Robinson, whose post is the same as director of grazing under the old setup, will supervise the administration of the Taylor Grazing Act from Washington, D. C., but will spend part of each year in the public domain areas. Mr. Robinson has been the ranking member of the House Committee on Public Lands, and one of his major duties, it is indicated, will be the establishment of a better relationship between the appropriations committees of Congress and the Division of Range management. These committees last year reduced the funds for the administration of the Taylor Act (for report of Congressional attitude, see June Wool Grower, 1946, page 10.)

Dan Hughes, Montrose, Colorado; Vice Chairman J. Elmer Brock, Kaycee, Wyoming; A. D. Brownfield, Deming, New Mexico; J. C. Cecil, Burns, Oregon; Don Clyde, Heber City, Utah; Victor F. Christensen, Likely, California; Merle Drake, Challis, Idaho; Vernon Metcalf, Box 1429, Reno, Nevada; Jack Milburn, Grass Range, Montana; K. P. Pickrell, Route 12, Box 412, Phoenix, Arizona; and Radford Hall, secretary, 515 Cooper Building, Denver 2, Colorado.

Before adopting the above declaration of policy, the Committee gave careful consideration to all statements, written or verbal, offered in connection with the ultimate solution of the public domain problems. Frederick P. Champ of Logan, Utah, chairman of the subcommittee on public land policies of the Natural Resources Department of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, attended the recent meeting of the Joint Livestock Committee on Public Lands. It is interesting to note that the U. S. Chamber of Commerce made a similar declaration of policy as that of the livestock committee:

"Subject to, and consistent with, sound principles of conservation and the protection of the public interest, including the reservation of rights to minerals and metals, timber, water resources development and other potentialities not involving grazing, all grazing rights

that have developed through recognized use and custom should be protected and, in order to attain the highest use and fullest conservation of the grazing resources of the public lands, private ownership should be re-established as the ultimate objective in government land policy."

Congressman Frank A. Barrett of Wyoming was present at a portion of the meeting also. He agreed that if the livestock industry as a whole approves of the Committee's plan, he will prepare and present legislation embodying the principles involved to the Congress. It is possible that this will be in the form of an amendment to the present Taylor Grazing Act. The present law recognizes the continued right to use the lands in question by the owners of the base property dependent upon them. The only change would be that the owner of the base property could purchase the public areas upon which his private lands are dependent.

Others present at the meeting included: L. A. Rozzoni, representing the American Farm Bureau of California as vice chairman of the national livestock committee; Arnold Joyal, Oklahoma University, representing the National Education Association; Dr. A. F. Vass, agricultural economist, University of Wyoming; M. M. Kelso, ranch economist, Montana State College; Craig P. Minear, executive secretary, Colorado Educational Association.

## Wyoming Stockmen Ask Regional Forester Resign

THE Executive Committee of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association, in its semi-annual meeting at Cheyenne, December 17, 1946, adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas: John Spencer, Regional Forester, stationed at Denver, did, in a speech before an Agricultural Committee of the Denver Chamber of Commerce on date of September 25, 1946, in his criticism of stock permittees and their organizations, use insulting and near libelous language, and

"Whereas: It is not the opinion of this committee that these words express the policy of the Forest Service toward the livestock industry, we consider that Mr. Spencer's usefulness as a public servant has come to an end, and consequently, we ask the Department to request his immediate resignation."

The Spencer statements referred to were made in a defense of the F. S.

policy of reductions and were that "during the last 25 years the Forest Service has made a conscientious and sustained effort to cut down the permits for domestic stock to balance just the numbers that the range can carry without injury . . . . This is the process that certain of the larger and more selfish stockmen and their rabble-rousers assert is strangling the stock industry. As a matter of fact, if the Forest Service had not followed this conservative policy there would be no forest range available today . . . ."

The Executive Committee of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association also passed this resolution:

"We urge our representatives in Congress to examine with care the forthcoming appropriations to the Forest Service, with special attention to that part used, or to be used, for propaganda purposes."

## Research Organization Plans

BOTH livestock and wool have been included in the list of commodities for which the National Advisory Committee, set up under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946, has recommended special commodity committees be named. The recommendation was made at the meeting of the advisory group in Washington, D. C., on December 3-5. (For membership of this group, see December Wool Grower, page 6).

The Committee recommended the setting up of a comprehensive group of commodity, technical, and functional advisory committees with an overall committee on utilization to be made up of chairmen of a number of functional and commodity committees and with public and nutrition representation. Commodity committees were recommended for livestock, dairy products, poultry and poultry products, citrus fruits, deciduous fruits, vegetables, potatoes, nuts, grains, feeds and seeds, rice, dried beans and peas, cotton, wool, tobacco, peanuts, soybeans and flaxseed, and such other commodity committees as may be required. The size of these committees in the Committee's opinion, should vary with the commodity and preferably should be not fewer than 5, nor more than 11 members. Each member should serve for a period of one year subject to reappointment. The membership of these commodity committees was recommended to be made up of producers, processors, and distributors, including retailers wherever practicable. The Committee said the

Department should request organized groups such as farm organizations, processor organizations, and distributor organizations to submit lists of nominations from which the Secretary could make appointments. Technical committees to handle special problems should be appointed as needed, the advisory group recommended.

The advisory group also recommended that the work of the commodity and technical committees be coordinated with the policies of the Secretary and the recommendations of the National Advisory Committee through general committees as follows: animal products; fruits, vegetables, and edible nuts; field crops; fibers; and forest products. Functional committees were recommended for early establishment on transportation, storage, packaging, and foreign trade. Other functional committees would be set up as needed.

The overall committee on utilization would be made up of the chairmen of the general and functional committees and human nutritionists and public representatives.

The Committee also concurred in Secretary Anderson's selection of E. A. Meyer to take charge of developing plans and coordinating the research work. Mr. Meyer has held several government positions since 1941, first as consultant of canned foods with the Office of Production Management, then as chief of the Canned Food Section of the War Production Board, assistant director of the Food Division of the W.P.B., chief of the War Food Administration's Industry Operations Branch, and associate chief of the Food and Vegetable Branch. He has been assistant administrator with the Production and Marketing Administration since April of this year.

Decision by the Committee on the forming of a separate marketing administration in conformance with the new law was postponed at the request of Secretary Anderson. He asked for the delay until further clarification could be obtained through conference with Congressional and farm organization leaders and the Department of Agriculture regarding the relationship between this proposed marketing administration and the present Production and Marketing Administration.

On December 26, 1946, the National Wool Growers Association, at the request of Mr. Meyer, submitted a list of wool growers with their qualifications for service on the livestock and wool commodity research committees.

The National Wool Grower

# The Freight Rate Increase

A general increase of 20 per cent in rates and charges, with certain exceptions, was granted railroads, water and other carriers by the Interstate Commerce Commission on December 5, 1946, in a combined decision in Ex Parte No. 162 (1946) and Ex Parte 148 (1942).

The increases, which may be made effective any time between January 1 and February 1, 1947, supersede those which went into effect July 1 this year. At that time the rates on agricultural products, including wool, were raised 3 per cent and those on other commodities, 6 per cent, temporarily, to give the Commission time to hold hearings and study the carriers' petition for a general 25 per cent increase. The December 5 decision allows them a general 20 per cent increase; with the exceptions granted, it averages 17.6 per cent. The 10 per cent increase in passenger fares granted early in 1942 is continued.

Livestock (cattle and calves, sheep and goats, hogs, and live poultry) are included in the exceptions. Freight rates on them were increased only 15 per cent, but packinghouse products take the full 20 per cent. On wool, too, the 20 per cent advance applies, but a maximum of 20 cents per hundred pounds is set. The 15 per cent increase was granted on most agricultural commodities, but on citrus fruits and some vegetables, the increase of 20 per cent was given with a 13-cent maximum per hundred pounds. Certain exceptions were also made in the increases allowed on rates on coal, iron ore, etc.

## Wool Rates

The 20-cent maximum increase will apply, of course, to practically all wool originating in the western states. The all-rail rate on wool shipped from Pacific Coast points to Boston will be \$2.53 (\$2.33 plus 20 cents) per hundred pounds in carloads of 24,000 pounds. The increase amounts to around 8.6 per cent. This is true also in regard to the rates from most points in Arizona, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, and New Mexico. In Utah where the old rate was \$2.28, the 20-cent increase is an 8.7 per cent one. The \$1.92 rate from Cheyenne, Wyoming, and some Colorado points will be increased by 10.4 per cent to \$2.12. From Rock Springs, Wyoming,

the increase amounts to 9 per cent; from Belle Fourche, South Dakota, the rate is increased about 11 per cent. The full 20 per cent increase will apply on wool originating in the eastern areas.

On import wools, the rail rate from Pacific Coast ports to Boston will be \$1.25 instead of \$1.05, and the spread between the rates on domestic and imported wools will amount to \$1.28.

It must not be forgotten, of course, that the Interstate Commerce Commission has not yet given its decision in the special wool and mohair rate case (Docket 28863); in fact, hearings in that case were only completed in Los Angeles on November 21. In this case counsel for wool growers and supporting groups have filed with the Commission a proposed scale based on the rates on imported wool in the western area and on packinghouse products in the eastern section. Under this proposed schedule, the maximum all-rail rate would be \$1.42 per hundred pounds from the Pacific Coast to Boston.

What may be a further complicating factor in connection with wool rates has arisen by the Commission's granting the petition of the water carriers asking for an investigation of the all-rail rates and the water rates on competitive traffic over coastwise and intercoastal routes. The water carriers claim, it is stated, that the railroads are "squeezing" them out of business by depressing the rates on competitive commodities. The preliminary conference in this case is to be held January 13, and presumably, hearings will follow shortly thereafter.

## Livestock Rates

While the increase in freight rates on livestock is set by the Commission in its December 5 decision at 15 per cent, the full 20 per cent advance is permitted on the dressed product. In protest of this action, the leading packers of the country filed a petition (December 12, 1946) with the Commission, asking that it modify its decision by limiting the increase on products of livestock to 15 per cent.

## Increases in Service Charges And Other Matters

The Commission has also granted proportionate increases in the charges

for miscellaneous services by the railroads. Some of them, along with other items set up in the "findings" follow:

Switching, including intraplant and intra-terminal, whether or not absorbed by line-haul carrier, may be increased 25 per cent.

Loading or unloading provided in section 2 of Consolidated Classification Rule 15, may be increased 5 cents per 100 pounds.

Special train, trap- and ferry-car, and crane service, and for handling railway equipment on its own wheels, may be raised 25 per cent.

All-commodity freight rates, and rates and charges on freight in truck bodies, may be increased 25 per cent.

Except as otherwise herein specifically provided, an increase of 25 per cent may be made in the basic rates and charges for accessorial and terminal services such as storage, handling, loading, unloading, reconsignment, diversion, fabrication, other transits, weighing, etc., other than (a) demurrage charges, on which no increase is here authorized, and (b) charges for handling, loading or unloading export, import, coastwise, or intercoastal traffic which do not affect the measure of the line-haul rate and are not in addition to the line-haul rate, on which there will be no increase.

Terminal railroads may increase their charges to the railroads for performing the loading and unloading of livestock at public stockyards, by 15 per cent, and such increased charges should be absorbed, or otherwise paid, by the railroads performing the line-haul transportation, except when they accrue for unloading or reloading en route at the request of the shipper, consignee, or owner, or to try an intermediate market, or to comply with quarantine regulations.

Where through rates are made by combining separately stated rates (two-factor or multiple-factor rates), such combination will not be increased separately, except as otherwise provided as to rates on grain and grain products, but a single increase should be applied to the entire through rate.

In the initial publication rates with ocean, lake, and inland waterways carriers may be increased to the same extent and in the same manner as provided for all-rail rates.

The increases herein provided may be applied to joint rates with water carriers to the same extent and in the same manner as is proposed for all-rail rates.

Freight forwarders may increase their rates and charges simultaneously and ratably, or in direct proportion to analogous or corresponding increases made in the freight rates and charges of the common carriers whose facilities and transportation services they use.

Even though now becoming accustomed to rapidly rising costs, undoubtedly shippers were slightly winded by the Commission's decision in this case. While grateful for the exceptions made in their rates, agricultural producers will feel keenly the addition to their operating costs, as it cannot be passed on to others.

That the Commission recognized the gravity of their action is stated in their conclusions. They said, in part:

"What we do will directly affect production and distribution in the indus-

(Continued on page 51)



# Convention Entertainment

A GAY round of social events—entertainment as exciting and colorful as only San Francisco can offer—awaits delegates at the joint conventions of the National Wool Growers Association and American Wool Council in San Francisco beginning January 27.

Special attractions are being planned for the ladies who attend the conventions with interesting affairs arranged for each of the three full days of the meetings.

Here are some of the feature attractions:

An escorted tour of San Francisco's Chinatown will offer convention delegates a close-up view of the largest Chinese colony outside of China, a peek into one of the unique and exotic sections of colorful San Francisco.

A parade of San Francisco fashions, sponsored by the American Wool Council,

and presented by the Manufacturers and Wholesalers Association of San Francisco, will highlight the convention's dinner dance.

An automobile tour across famed Golden Gate Bridge, through the giant redwood forest of Muir Woods to the shores of the Pacific Ocean, is also being planned.

An automobile tour of San Francisco, pausing at beautiful Lakeside Country Club for a ladies' breakfast, is planned for the second day of the convention.

A committee of California wool growers and representatives of allied industries is bending every effort to offer a colorful and interesting program of entertainment and to assure a generous measure of San Francisco hospitality, according to Howard Vaughn, President of the California Wool Growers Association.

Mr. Vaughn reports plenty of rooms are available for convention visitors in San Francisco's leading hotels. Reservations for delegates outside of California may be arranged by addressing W. P. Wing, Secretary, California Wool Growers Association, 151 Mission Street, San Francisco.

Meantime, early reports indicate a busy, bustling, thronged convention. More than 600 reservations are already on hand, with more expected as the opening date draws near.

A special train will carry delegates from the West Texas areas, with special cars bringing others from Boston, Washington, New York, and Chicago. Still others are expected from the Rocky Mountain states, the Southwest as well as the Pacific Northwest states.

## 82nd ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA (PALACE HOTEL)

### TENTATIVE PROGRAM

#### SUNDAY, JANUARY 26, 1947

##### 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Registration of Delegates

##### 2:00 p.m.

Board of Directors, American Wool Council

##### 6:30 p.m.

Dinner in honor of National Wool Growers' Executive Committee and Officers. Hosts, California Committee for Arrangements

##### 7:30 p.m.

Executive Committee Meeting, National Wool Growers Association

#### MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 1947

##### 8:00 a.m.

Registration of Delegates

##### 9:30 a.m.

Music: Nob Hill Four, members San Francisco Opera Company.

Opening of Convention: G. N. Winder, Presiding. Ballroom (First Floor)

Invocation: Reverend George J. Hall, Chaplain, Stanford University, California.

Address of Welcome: Roger Lapham, Mayor of San Francisco; Carl J. Eastman, President, San Francisco Chamber of Commerce

Response to Welcome: H. J. Devereaux, Vice President, National Wool Growers Association

President's Address: G. N. Winder

The National Auxiliary: Mrs. Louis J. Wardlaw, President

Secretary's Report: J. M. Jones and E. E. Marsh

"Legislative Activities": J. B. Wilson, Chairman, Legislative Committee

"Traffic Matters": Charles E. Blaine, Commerce Specialist, Phoenix, Arizona

Announcements

#### 2:00 p.m.—Committee Meetings

General Resolutions: Sylvan J. Pauly, Chairman—Vice President, National Wool Growers Association

Wool Marketing: Ray W. Willoughby, Chairman—Vice President, National Wool Growers Association

Lamb Marketing: Howard Vaughn, Chairman—President, California Wool Growers Association. (Lamb Industry Committee Invited)

Forestry Committee: Reynold Seaverson, Chairman—President, Wyoming Wool Growers Association

Taylor Grazing Committee: Dan Hughes, Chairman—Colorado Wool Growers Association

Transportation Committee: Dr. H. C. Gardiner, Chairman—Montana Wool Growers Association

Predatory Animal Committee: B. H. Stringham, Chairman—Utah Wool Growers Association



Nominating Committee: C. B. Wardlaw, Chairman—Past President, National Wool Growers Association  
Budget Committee: H. J. Devereaux, Chairman—Vice President, National Wool Growers Association.  
Evening Open and for Completion of Committee Reports

## TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1947

### 9:30 a.m.-

Lamb Session—Ballroom (First Floor)

Sylvan J. Pauly, Chairman

"Livestock Work of the Department of Agriculture": H. E. Reed, Director, Livestock Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, Washington, D. C.

"Lamb in the Retail Market": George Dressler, Executive Secretary, National Retail Meat Dealers Association, Chicago, Illinois.

"Lamb Marketing Trends": Walter C. Crew, Assistant Manager, Denver Union Stock Yards, Denver, Colorado

"Report of the Lamb Industry Committee": G. N. Winder

"Parasite Problems in Relation to Lamb Production": Dr. Benjamin Schwartz, Chief, Zoological Division, Agricultural Research Administration, Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C.

"Review of Experiments in Crossbreeding for Lamb Production in the United States": Professor R. F. Miller, College of Agriculture, University of California, Davis, California

Action on Committee Reports:

Report of Lamb Marketing Committee: Howard Vaughn, Chairman

Report of Predatory Animal Committee: B. H. Stringham, Chairman

### 2:00 p.m.

Public Land Sessions—Ballroom (First Floor). John A. Reed, Chairman

"American Business Studies the Public Lands": Frederick P. Champ, Chairman, Sub-Committee on Public Lands of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, Logan, Utah

"Analysis of the Public Land Problem": Rex Nicholson, Former Special Assistant to Secretary of the Interior Krug

Reports of Recommendations, Joint Livestock Committee on Public Lands: Dan Hughes, Chairman, Joint Livestock Committee on Public Lands, Montrose, Colorado

Report of Taylor Grazing Committee: Dan Hughes, Chairman

Report of Forestry Committee: Reynold Seaverson, Chairman

### 8:00 p.m.

Special escorted trip through San Francisco's world famed Chinatown. Meet at Palace Hotel.

## WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1947

### 9:30 a.m.

Wool Session—Ballroom (First Floor)

T. C. Bacon, Chairman

"Manufacturers' Future Outlook": Arthur Besse, President, National Association of Wool Manufacturers, New York, New York

"The Coring System and Post-War Research on Wool":

Frank D. Cronin, Chief, Wool Section, Production and Marketing Administration, Washington, D. C.

"A Review of Wool Research": Dr. J. F. Wilson, Department of Animal Husbandry, University of California, Davis, California

Action on Committee Reports:

Report of Wool Marketing Committee: Ray W. Willoughby, Chairman

Report of Transportation Committee: Dr. H. C. Gardiner, Chairman

Report of General Resolutions Committee: Sylvan J. Pauly, Chairman

Report of Nominating Committee: C. B. Wardlaw, Chairman

Election of Officers

Announcements

Adjournment

### 12:30 p.m.

Luncheon and Final Meeting, Executive Committee, National Wool Growers Association. Comstock Room (Second Floor)

Report of Budget Committee: H. J. Devereaux, Chairman

### 8:00 p.m.

Dinner Dance—Garden Court  
Fashion Show

"Presenting San Francisco Fashions in Wool," sponsored by The American Wool Council and presented by Manufacturers and Wholesalers Association of San Francisco, showing California fashions made of wool. Commentator, Morris Goldman, Chairman of the Fashion Show Committee

## 6th ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN WOOL COUNCIL, INC.

(PALACE HOTEL)

## THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1947

### 10:00 a.m.

American Wool Council—Concert Room (First Floor)

R. C. Rich Presiding

"America's Critical Necessity for a Permanent Wool and Wool Textile Producing Program": F. E. Ackerman, Executive Director, American Wool Council, New York, New York

"The Auxiliary's Part in Wool Promotion": Mrs. Delbert Chipman, Chairman, Program of Education Committee, Ladies' Auxiliary

"Wool Promotion from the Grower's Viewpoint": W. P. Wing, Secretary, California Wool Growers Association

Action on proposed change in Constitution and By-Laws of American Wool Council

Adjournment

### 12:30 p.m.

Luncheon and Final Meeting, Board of Directors, American Wool Council—English Room (Second Floor)

### 2:00 p.m.

Three-in-One: Meet in Lobby of Palace Hotel, Special Escorted Trip by Auto and Bus across the Golden Gate Bridge to see the giant Redwoods at Muir Woods; thence to shore of Pacific Ocean and Stinson Beach.

**THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE  
WOMEN'S AUXILIARY TO THE NATIONAL  
WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION**

**PALACE HOTEL—SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA**

**JANUARY 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 1947**

**PROGRAM**

**SUNDAY, JANUARY 26, 1947**

**1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.**

Registration of Delegates

**5:00 p.m.**

Executive Committee, Women's Auxiliary to National Wool Growers Association. French Parlor (Second Floor)

**6:30 p.m.**

Dinner in honor of National officers and Executive Committee, Women's Auxiliary, given by the women's committee, California Committee on Arrangements. French Parlor (Second Floor)

**MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 1947**

**8:00 a.m.**

Registration of Delegates

**9:30 a.m.**

Joint meeting with National Wool Growers Association. Address: Mrs. L. J. Wardlaw, President, Women's Auxiliary to National Wool Growers Association

**2:00 p.m.**

Opening Meeting of Women's Auxiliary—Concert Room (First Floor)  
President's Address: Mrs. L. J. Wardlaw, Fort Worth, Texas  
Report of Secretary: Mrs. Elmira Menefee, Del Rio, Texas  
Appointment of Committees

**3:00 p.m.**

Wool, Its Promotion and Use—Concert Room (First Floor)  
"The New Trends in Woollens": Mrs. Jane Morrow, Fashion Director, American Wool Council, Inc., New York  
"Window Draperies Made of Wool": Miss Helen Harper, Fashion Director, International Wool Secretariat, New York

**4:30 p. m.**

Auxiliary Committee Meetings—Concert Room (First Floor)  
Evening Free, for completion of committee work.

**TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1947**

**8:00 a.m.**

Breakfast, Lakeside Country Club

Women attending convention take automobiles and buses from Montgomery Street entrance, Palace Hotel, viewing points of interest around San Francisco going and coming: Telegraph Hill, Fisherman's Wharf, Cliff House, Ocean Beach, Golden Gate Park, Twin Peaks, Mission Dolores, City Hall.

**2:00 p.m.**

Post-war Methods of Meat Cookery—Concert Room (First Floor). Demonstration by Miss Irene Hansen, Home Economics Department, National Live Stock and Meat Board

**3:00 p.m.**

Business Meeting—Concert Room (First Floor)  
Election of Officers

**8:00 p.m.**

Special escorted trip through San Francisco's world famous Chinatown. Meet at Palace Hotel

**WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1947**

**9:30 a.m.**

Joint Meeting with National Wool Growers Association—Ballroom (First Floor)  
(See General Program for Details)

**11:45 a.m.**

Executive Committee Luncheon, Women's Auxiliary

**8:00 p.m.**

Dinner-Dance—Garden Court  
Fashion Show

"Presenting San Francisco Fashions in Wool," sponsored by The American Wool Council and presented by Manufacturers and Wholesalers Association of San Francisco, showing California fashions made of wool. Commentator, Morris Goldman, Chairman of the Fashion Show Committee

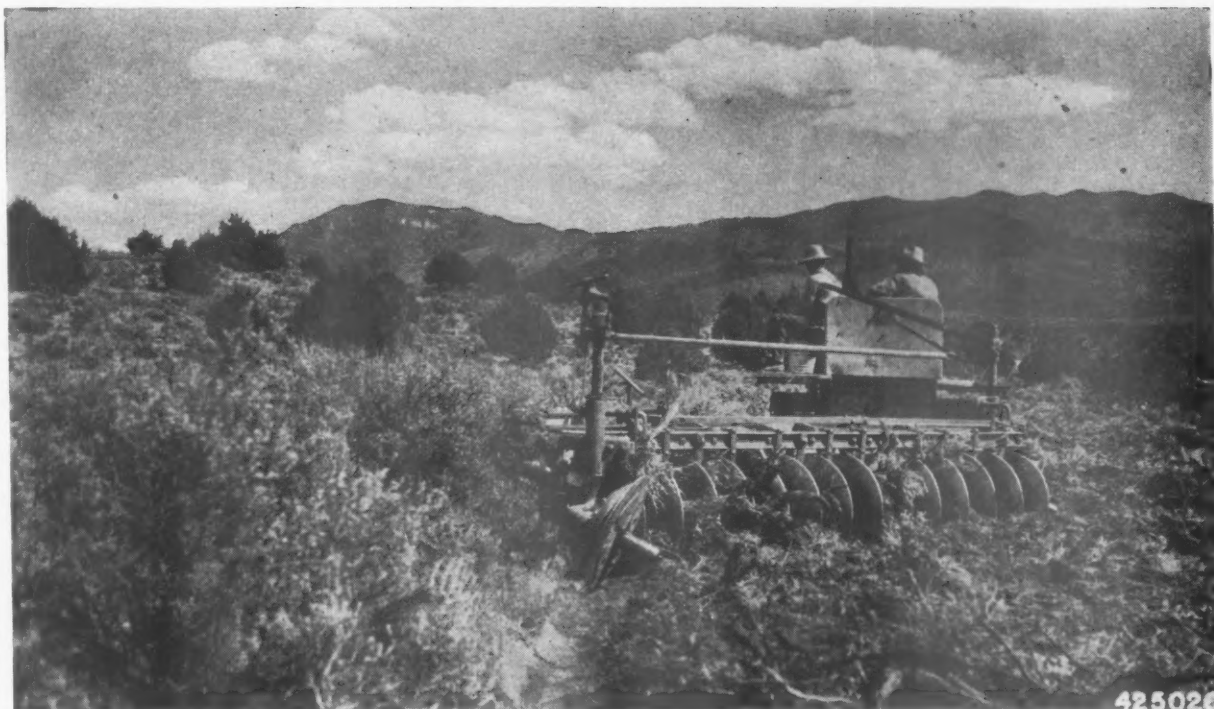
**THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1947**

**10:00 a.m.**

Annual Meeting of the American Wool Council. Concert Room (First Floor)  
(See General Program for Details)

**2:00 p.m.**

Three-in-One: Meet in Lobby of Palace Hotel, Special escorted trip by auto and bus across the Golden Gate Bridge to see the giant redwoods at Muir Woods; hence to shore of Pacific Ocean at Stinson Beach.



Removing sagebrush with the one-way disk (wheatland plow). When properly set and operated this machine is very effective in cutting off sagebrush. It is better if the plowing be not over 2 inches deep. Land with sagebrush like this is well suited to reseeding. Fishlake National Forest, Utah.

## Increasing Forage By Range Reseeding

By George Stewart, Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station U. S. Forest Service, Ogden, Utah

**RESEEDING** of range lands in the intermountain region is an enterprise of great importance to sheepmen (also to cattlemen). More than 600,000 acres of low-producing range had been seeded by the end of 1945. Of this, somewhat more than 300,000 acres are on nonforest lands in Utah and more than 200,000 acres in Idaho. Seeding in Nevada and southwestern Wyoming is just getting under way and as yet totals only a few thousand acres. A big seeding program has been going forward during 1946, but the acreages are not yet available. The Forest Service had seeded up to the end of 1945 some 86,600 acres and another 30,000 acres or thereabouts during 1946.

### Reseeding Gives Relatively High Returns in Forage

Forage produced, whether measured in amount of forage grown or in sheep months of grazing obtained, has been in

most cases from 5 to 15 times as great as on the same range before reseeding. Often the best current comparisons are between reseeded range and adjacent similar range not seeded. Let us take as examples (see table 1) five acres in Utah—three near Ephraim, one in Cedar Valley near Fairfield, and one on Lost Creek near Richfield; three in Idaho—near Dubois, on Raft River, and on Willow Creek about 35 miles southeast of Boise; and one in Ruby Valley, Nevada. A great number of other reseeded areas produced similar amounts of forage. The areas used for example are merely the ones on which detailed data have been obtained. In soils, elevations, and precipitation, these areas are characteristic of great stretches of range and afford an idea of the high potentiality of reseeding for increasing forage production.

The gains in forage or in grazing capacity are very great. This is owing partly to the fact that only range capable of relatively high production, but at present badly deteriorated, has so far been reseeded. This is where the need

lies—where the possibilities for maximum improvement exists. There are other benefits that come from increasing the plant cover by reseeding besides forage production. Watersheds that have been damaged can also be greatly benefited by reseeding to grasses. This is because precipitation percolates into the soil more readily on well-vegetated slopes than on depleted or denuded ground, thereby reducing the danger of floods and soil erosion. Fire hazard is markedly lessened when a good perennial grass cover replaces cheatgrass, and the danger of forage loss by fire is reduced as is the cost of fire protection.

The length of season during which green feed is available may be about doubled by replacing cheatgrass with suitable perennials. Crested wheatgrass is ready for grazing one to three weeks earlier than cheatgrass or native species. Reseeded perennials also fluctuate in yield much less than annual grasses and weeds. In Gem County, Idaho, for instance, the yield of cheatgrass in 1938 was only one twelfth as great as in 1937, whereas the yield of



**TABLE 1. GRAZING CAPACITY OF RESEEDED AND DETERIORATED UNSEEDED RANGES IN UTAH, IDAHO, AND NEVADA**

Area	Age (Years)	Precipitation (inches)	Elevation (feet)	Acres	Grazing Capacity			
					Sheep Months per A. <sup>2</sup>		Ratio Seeded to Unseeded	
					Seeded	Unseeded	Unseeded	
Utah								
Ephraim								
Sorenson Field	5	12	5,500	40	5 <sup>1</sup>	0.20	25	
Private	5	13	5,700	80	5 <sup>1</sup>	0.30	15	
Dusterberg Ridge	3	26	8,500	100	8	1.00	8	
Cedar Valley <sup>2</sup>	4	13	4,500	260	10	1.00	10	
Lost Creek	5	9	7,500	500	4	0.33	12	
Idaho								
Dubois	3	10	5,500	20	8	0.50	16	
Raft River**	3	12	4,500	400	5	0.10	50	
Willow Creek	3	18	4,000	800	4	0.50*	8	
Nevada								
Ruby Valley	2	15	6,000	815	3*	0.30	10	

\* Not grazed; forage production conservatively estimated.

\*\* Cooperative with Grazing Service

<sup>1</sup> These areas were grazed at the rate of 7 sheep months per acre in 1946 but this was thought to be somewhat excessive.

<sup>2</sup> 1945 data; unusually favorable year. It was grazed April 11 to June 28. In August 15,000 pounds of seed was harvested from this area.

<sup>3</sup> Cow months are changed to sheep months on the ratio of 1 to 5.

perennial grasses was a little more than half as great.

The increased forage supply on reseeded range can often be used to relieve overstocked ranges, thus promoting their recovery, frequently without reduction in numbers of livestock operated.

Research findings and experience in operations have reduced failures in reseeding on extensive sites to such an extent that success can be reasonably assured in most years. In certain years, however, such as was experienced in 1934, drought can be expected when results of reseeding will be discouraging or even a total loss. A careful study of cause of many failures shows that most of them result from neglecting, or failing to recognize some one or more of the cardinal principles that have been developed to guide reseeding practices. Even effects of drought can be greatly lessened by following the approved procedures.

#### Research Provides Useful Information

The Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station has been conducting since 1936 a rather comprehensive research program of range reseeding. Studies have been made throughout the intermountain region regarding (1) the need and justification for reseeding; (2) what lands are most suitable for seeding; (3) the extent to which native vegetation must be removed and how to remove it; (4) how to seed; (5) when

to seed; (6) what forage species are most suitable; (7) what care should be given reseeded lands until they are ready for grazing; and (8) how best to graze reseeded range areas. The major effort in research was at first devoted to lands covered with sagebrush because both the greatest need and the largest opportunity seemed to be in learning how to do the work on these lands. Experimentation has recently been active on mountainous land. Studies are just this year being undertaken in an organized way on winter range lands.

Parts of the experimental information that are thought to be most important as guides to securing success in range reseeding are presented in the following paragraphs.

#### Seed the Lands Most Suitable

So much more range land needs to be reseeded than can be so treated in the next few years, that those most potentially productive should be seeded first.

The next step is to make sure the soil is of high enough quality and the precipitation such that good yields are possible. These are essential points because the costs of reseeding must be justified by the expectation of good returns. Thus rocky soils, those containing alkali, and those with precipitation below 9 inches are conditions in this region that make reseeding risks unduly high. The simplest method of determining favorable sites is by observ-

ing vegetation on it or on areas comparable to it. This method was used by pioneers in selecting lands for farming. Practically any area in our region that produces or is capable of producing vigorous sagebrush is suitable for reseeding. Mountain brush and open forest lands (chokecherry, serviceberry, oakbrush, aspen, etc.) are also highly suitable provided the brush can be removed at reasonable cost. As yet the possibility of seeding on shadscale or winterfat range has not been determined. It is known to be much less favorable than on sagebrush land and is not for the present recommended.

Unusually rough, badly eroded and very steep areas are thought to be too risky to warrant reseeding for forage production alone. Some areas may be of such critical value for watershed as to warrant high costs and high risk. Reseeding for forage, however, should at present be done only on lands that promise immediate success.

#### Reducing Competition From Native Plants

To obtain good stands of grass, competition of other plants for soil moisture must be reduced. This is particularly true of sagebrush, other shrubby plants, and in a lesser degree of perennial weeds and cheatgrass. Mature perennial grasses used for reseeding will hold their ground against native species, but they have to have help in getting started and until their root systems are developed. This generally takes two years.

The most effective machine for removing sagebrush and smaller native species is the one-way disk commonly known as the wheatland plow. Railing down sagebrush is cheaper but not so effective. Burned-over sagebrush makes good seedbeds that are highly satisfactory when seeding is done in the fall after the fire and before cheatgrass comes in. Fire is an effective but a dangerous tool. Advice and guidance should be sought before it is used. The law requires a permit to burn, and suitable fire lines and adequate help to control fires set for this purpose.

#### How to Seed

In our climate seed needs to be covered with not more than 1½ inches of soil. Best control of depth and distribution can be obtained by using a single-disk drill. Fire leaves a firm seedbed and saves the native perennial grasses.





Crested wheatgrass in an experimental species test near Dubois, Idaho. The grass should be grazed when the leaves are 6 to 8 inches long, and before any seed stalks appear. Picture was taken August 22, 1941. This area has since proved to have a grazing capacity of 8 sheep months per acre. Precipitation about 12 inches; elevation about 5,800 feet.



An excellent field of crested wheatgrass on range land of H. Clay Cummings, near Fairfield, Utah. This field was grazed in 1945 by ewes and lambs from April 11 to June 28. In August 15,000 pounds of seed was harvested from 260 acres. (Picture August 30, 1945) Somewhat more litter between the plants would be helpful in reducing erosion.

Drilling may be done among standing Russianthistle, or right over sagebrush stubs or plowed sagebrush unless they are unusually large. Plowed land becomes firmer when allowed to settle for a few weeks before seeding. Broadcasting at the time of plowing has been done effectively in many cases. Except on very sandy soils, it is better to seed behind the plow and let sloughing of the loose soil cover the seeds. Plowing deeper than 2 inches gets much of the seed too deep and is one important cause of failure.

It has been found that on deteriorated aspen, maple and open oakbrush range the leaves will cover the seed satisfactorily if seeded just before, during, or immediately after leaf fall. This sort of range is the only kind in the intermountain region that has so far been found suitable for seeding by airplane.

#### When to Seed

Late fall is the best time for seeding valley and foothill lands in the intermountain region. In the mountains also the fall is a good time, although summer rains may make seeding safe in spring or early summer. Where summer rains are common, seeding is likely best done just ahead of such period. Stated in general terms, the guiding rule is: seed just ahead of the period most dependable for enough moisture to establish the plants. This takes about two months of growing weather.

Sheep grazing (right) on 7-year-old crested wheatgrass at U.S. Sheep Station, near Dubois, Idaho. This area was broken from sagebrush. It has a grazing capacity of 5 sheep months per acre. Rainfall 10 inches; elevation 5,500 feet. The soil between plants has enough litter to hold erosion at a minimum.



#### What to Seed

For the hot dry valleys and low foothills (except in the hot country of the Southwest), crested wheatgrass has given best results. In the higher foothills and mountains crested wheatgrass gradually gives way in importance to smooth brome, mountain brome, tall oatgrass, orchardgrass, and timothy in moister places. From just below the first aspen on the mountain slopes, the other grasses may well begin to replace crested wheatgrass and from the mid-aspen zone up it is well to use them entirely, leaving out crested wheatgrass.

The rate of seeding recommended is around 8 pounds per acre of crested wheatgrass in the foothills and valleys and around 15 or 16 pounds of the mixture of species named for the aspen zone and above. A commonly used mixture is smooth brome 8 pounds; orch-

ardgrass 2 or 3; tall oatgrass 2; timothy 2; and mountain brome, if obtainable, 2 to 4 pounds. Sometimes smooth brome is seeded by itself, 15 or 16 pounds per acre.

Ample seed helps to get full stands quickly and thus to keep down the invasion of weeds and rabbitbrush or sagebrush. The often repeated recommendation of 3 to 5 pounds of crested wheatgrass seed may be enough for cultivated lands, but for rough range lands 8 pounds is needed. When broadcasting is done, the rate of seeding should be increased by about 25 per cent.

#### Procuring Seeds

Usually seeds of crested wheatgrass (16 to 20 cents a pound) and smooth brome (20 to 30 cents) can be

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# War and More War

By S. W. McClure

FOR several months our State Department has been conducting a broad propaganda campaign at huge expense to our taxpayers, by radio broadcasts, magazine articles and press releases, to promote our foreign trade policy. Under a release from the State Department dated November 22—it seems this is the 93rd release—two State Department employees delivered the usual hashed poppycock to the public about the effect of a protective tariff.

This particular broadcast was delivered at exactly 7:00 p.m. Eastern Standard Time on the 23rd of November, 1946. The participants were Mr. Willard Thorp, Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, and Mr. Winthrop Brown, Commercial Policy Division, Department of State. These gentlemen were ably assisted by Sterling Fisher, an employee of the National Broadcasting Corporation. Mr. Thorp opened the broadcast as follows:

**Thorp:** "I think that essentially the most dramatic economic fact in the world today is that right now, in London, representatives of 18 nations, after a bitter war and a long period of economic strangling, are sitting down to plan for the future and to agree.

**Fisher:** "Will this kind of agreement keep us out of war?"

**Brown:** "Lack of it has contributed, in no small measure, to two very disastrous ones."

Fisher asked the 64-dollar question. Let us see just how these Reciprocal Trade Agreements have brought peace and contentment to the world. We passed the act in 1934 and at the present time have concluded 32 Reciprocal Trade Agreements with 25 different nations, in each one of which we reduced our tariff on imports in many cases as much as 50 per cent or all the law allowed. In these agreements we have reduced the tariff or duties on 342 agricultural classifications. This has been done in spite of the promise of the State Department at the time the law was passed that "no general revision of the tariff law was contemplated," and in spite of a statement made by Mr. Roose-

velt in his campaign: "I know of no agricultural tariff rates that are too high."

But aside from broken promises, let us see how these 32 trade agreements have promoted the peace of the world. Most of these treaties were in effect many years before the start of World War II. Every country in Europe with the exception of Sweden and Switzerland, with which we have a treaty, has engaged in the greatest war in their history during the life of these treaties. I think we have a treaty with every important country in South America. During the life of these treaties most of those countries have been torn by strife, dissension and Civil War; and the U. S. barely escaped a war with the Argentine. All this in spite of the fact that in addition to these treaties we have literally given those countries billions of dollars under the so-called "Good Neighbor Policy." If this is the kind of peace Reciprocal Trade Agreements bring, let us have no more of them.

The fact is that tariffs have never been a factor in any war in which we have engaged, and that statement holds good for the rest of the world. Let us look at our wars. In 1812 we went to war with England because she claimed the right to seize and search our ships on the high seas. It was the war known as "Once an Englishman, Always an Englishman." A little later we had war with Tripoli, because her pirates preyed upon our ships. Under President Polk we had war with Mexico, because, as Abraham Lincoln said, we desired to annex a lot of territory then under the dominion of Mexico. Then came the Civil War fought over the right of a state to secede from the Union. Next our war with Spain fought to free Cuba and Porto Rico from Spanish dominion. Then our war with the Philippines over our right to rule that country. Next came World War No. 1. Its immediate cause was the assassination of an Austrian archduke by a Serbian college student. Even then the world war would have been avoided had not a great Russian Army marched against Austria. Lastly came World War II. A war caused by three men each trying to conquer the world

and establish a new form of government.

Not in a single one of these wars were tariffs even a remote cause; nor was the tariff even given as a cause until the New Deal and its "one-world" program came on the scene. Even when the Reciprocal Trade Bill was before Congress not one of its advocates so much as suggested that tariffs were a cause of war. That idea was dug up to help the State Department pass its Bretton Woods Program, its Export-Import Bank proposal under which about 10 billions of American money is to be dealt out to the world.

But the remarkable thing about all these wars in which we have engaged, is that, with the single exception of the Spanish-American war, they came at a time when we had our lowest tariffs. World War II came after we had put 30 Reciprocal Trade Agreements into effect. World War I came after the passage of the low Wilson-Underwood tariff of 1913. The Spanish War was under the McKinley tariff which was relatively high. The Civil War came under a low Democratic tariff and the same was true of the wars that preceded it. On the record it looks as though low tariffs were the cause of war. Undoubtedly an economist could prove this, especially if he were in a radio booth where no one could ask him any questions and the taxpayers had prepared his script for him.

## CORRECTION

We went "over the top" in the way of making mistakes in our December issue and landed with a tremendous thud. Undoubtedly most of you caught the error in our Cutting Chute on page 2. We made Walter A. Netsch vice president of Swift and Company instead of Armour and Company.

Since all of the parties concerned are of such high caliber, probably no serious harm was occasioned. However, we extend our sincere apologies to Mr. Netsch, Armour and Company, and Swift and Company for our mistake.

# Texas Convention

**EVEN** though rain fell almost continuously, delegates poured into the Texas Hotel at Fort Worth to attend the 31st annual convention of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association. Reports from all over West Texas indicated rain was falling, which heightened the spirits of the delegates, because West Texas has had a dry year.



Bryan Hunt of Sonora, new president of Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association.

L. M. Kyner, Rath Packing Company, Waterloo, Iowa, discussed the lamb situation and pointed out why he felt the Texas producer should pay more attention to lamb production.

George Dressler, Executive Secretary, National Association of Retail Meat Dealers, Chicago, Illinois, gave an inspiring talk on the need for cooperation and pointed out that the only way to accomplish objectives was through united action and a strong trade association. He also discussed the merchandising of lamb in the retail market.

Your Secretary, J. M. Jones, discussed the new lamb booklet, "All About Lamb," and the necessity for giving it wide distribution. He reported that the booklet was made possible by the deduction of 50 cents per car at the central markets, particularly the Denver market, and urged continued work on this project at other markets. President Stumberg and Secretary Askew were responsible for getting the collection started at Fort Worth and San Antonio, it was pointed out.

Your Secretary also outlined the Hope-Flannagan Act, which is the Agricultural Research and Marketing Services Act of 1946, and urged every member to take an active interest in seeing that research was secured for both wool and lambs.

Dr. Vernon Young, head of Range Management Department, Texas A. & M., College Station, Texas, outlined the new department's activity and what they hoped to accomplish.

R. E. Dickson of the Experimental Station, Spur, Texas, outlined the work of the Station in the elimination of mesquite. He told of the various experiments going on for the eradication of this brush. He talked straight from the shoulder when he discussed the problem, admitted it wasn't solved but that a continuous effort was being made to reach that goal.

It is readily seen that the business men of Fort Worth appreciate the sheep and goat industry. They did everything to give the out-of-town guests a good time. The hosts for entertainment were the Fort Worth Clearing House Banks, livestock commission firms and the Chamber of Commerce.

A very deserving tribute was paid S.

L. Stumberg, President of the Texas Association, for his outstanding work during the year. From a national standpoint, Steve Stumberg has never hesitated to give both time and money on any and every problem he was called upon to perform.



Clayton Puckett of Ft. Stockton, first vice president of Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association.

Secretary Vestel Askew reported the activities of the state office and showed a successful financial year for the association.

The following officers were elected for 1947: Bryan Hunt, Sonora, president; Clayton Puckett, Fort Stockton, first vice president; Sayers Farmer, Junction, second vice president; and Vestel Askew, San Angelo, secretary.

Both San Angelo and El Paso made bids for the convention site for 1947. El Paso won the contest.

A summary of the resolutions passed at the convention follows:

1. Endorsed the Washington program of the Soil Conservation districts and urged member cooperation with their districts. Commended the Soil Conservation Service and urged Congress to appropriate additional funds for operation.
2. Endorsed the work of the Fish and Wildlife Service and the Livestock Sanitary Commission of Texas in the control of predatory animals and urged both federal and state governments to provide funds for an extended program.
3. Favored a salary scale for the agricultural divisions of Texas A. & M. College, Texas Tech, and Sul Ross State Teachers College, comparable with other colleges.
4. Requested legislature to maintain permanent fund of A. & M. College and the University of Texas for the sole benefit of these institutions and favored permanent improvements for other state institutions of higher learning, through a definite tax levy.

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## Lamb Industry Committee Meets

THE Lamb Industry Committee held its first meeting after the death of the O.P.A. in Chicago on December 5, 1946. Chairman Winder called the meeting and presided over it. Others in attendance included: Howard Vaughn of Dixon, California, and Reynold Seaverson, Rawlins, Wyoming, for the growers; Fred Wiley, New Harmony, Indiana, Harry Farr, Greeley, Colorado, and J. C. Petersen of Spencer, Iowa, for the feeders; L. M. Kyner of Rath Packing Company, Waterloo, Iowa, Art Dacey of Wilson & Company, Garland Russell of Swift & Company, and Walter Netsch and Garvey Hayden of Armour & Company, for the packers; George Dressler, Executive Secretary of the National Meat Dealers Association, and Seth Shaw of Safeway Stores, for the retailers. Aled P. Davies of the American Meat Institute served as secretary of the meeting.

With controls out of the way, the Committee could turn its attention to more constructive plans. Attention was focused largely on five topics: Recent consumer reaction to lamb prices; advisability of securing increased lamb consumption in previous low consuming areas; merchandising the heavy carcasses of lamb; government grading, which is now optional, and the continuing liquidation of sheep numbers.

A survey of consumer reaction to the price of meat showed that most of the opposition to the high prices following the removal of controls had been vocal. Lamb purchases, it was pointed out, had fallen off in some localities where previously it had been the only meat available.

The problem of merchandising the heavy lamb received considerable attention. Howard Vaughn expressed the opinion that the trade could probably supply an 85- to 90-pound lamb, but that it takes so much grain to finish out a lamb of that weight it would be uneconomical. The advantage in producing and feeding lambs, he said, comes through their ability to convert a large percentage of roughage into meat, and that growers and feeders are unable to market fat lightweight lambs economically.

While maintaining there was no excuse for the extremely heavy carcasses, Mr. Peterson said that generally a 45- to 55-pound lamb should have a

place in the market, as most lambs normally purchased as feeders on weights ranging from 65 to 85 pounds would produce a large percentage of that weight lambs.

The retailers present thought that one answer would be the preparation of a booklet by the National Live Stock and Meat Board to be distributed to retailers, which would point out to them the various methods of marketing heavy lambs, particularly the heavy legs of lamb. George Dressler mentioned the various methods of cutting heavy legs to increase their distribution to the average housewife. Retailers, being in closest touch with the consumer, would be the ones which the industry would have to try to help.

All phases of government grading versus individual packing house grading were discussed. Continued liquidation of sheep numbers brought out two statements. Harry Farr said that because of reductions in sheep and lamb numbers, the industry was better able to go into the uncertain marketing period ahead; that when production in this country reached 50 million lambs, there was the problem of marketing surplus lambs, and when the population reached 40 million, the trade seemed pretty well able to take care of them. Garland Russell summarized by saying that after all, it is a pretty big problem and there isn't much that can be done but to let it run its course.

## Lamb Feeders' Gathering

FIFTY prominent lamb feeders and guests gathered at the Shirley-Savoy Hotel in Denver on December 16 to attend the annual meeting of the Colorado-Nebraska Lamb Feeders Association. This association represents various lamb feeder organizations in Colorado and Nebraska: Fort Collins, Weld County, Arkansas Valley, Morgan County, of Colorado; and the North Platte Valley and Central Nebraska Lamb Feeders Association, of Nebraska.

The writer was privileged to attend this meeting and was given the opportunity to discuss the present and future work of the National Wool Growers Association. The principal subjects touched upon were the tariff, future wool legislation, agricultural research and the need for close cooperation between the two organizations on lamb promotion work.

Mr. Fred Beier, Jr., Department of Agriculture field man, reported it was certain there would be fewer lambs on feed January 1, 1947, than last year's 6,700,000 head. He reported that in the Colorado-Nebraska area there were fewer lambs on feed this year than for any year for which records have been kept. There will not be over 700,000 head in this area compared to a high of 2,000,000 head a few years ago, in Mr. Beier's opinion, and next year's crop of lambs will be smaller than this year's because of continuing liquidation.

J. C. Petersen, a visitor from Iowa,

reported on the December 5 meeting of the Lamb Industry Committee and stated that the main points of discussion were present demand for lamb, low consumption, heavy lambs, government grading and the decrease in production.

H. W. Farr, former president of the feeders' association and a member of the National Live Stock and Meat Board, explained the activities of the Meat Board and told of the work at the present time on the heavy lamb problem. He said that it was the recommendation of the Board that the steak end of the lamb leg be sold as lamb steak and reduce the amount of meat left on the leg for roasting purposes, thereby overcoming the objection by housewives to "too large a leg."

John Jirdon, also a former president of the association, told the delegates that Senator Hugh Butler of Nebraska would be the new chairman of the Senate Public Lands Committee and that he was sure Senator Butler would cooperate fully on the livestock problems.

Drs. Floyd Cross and Wendall Krull of Colorado A. & M. College reported on the association's tapeworm project. The project had been held down by manpower shortages, but, they stated, some progress is being made. Work is being done at the King Brothers' Ranch at Laramie, Wyoming. It has been found that segments of tapeworms that are passed contain the egg and it is thought that mites inhabiting the sagebrush

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## Peter Obiague, Organization Man

WHEN a wool grower goes right out and signs every wool producer in one of the West's big range counties to participate in the wool deduction membership program he sets up some kind of a record. But, when Peter Obiague did that out in Harney County in Oregon in 1946 no one who knows Pete was surprised—they all know that for many years he has been one of the most active supporters of the Oregon and National Wool Growers associations.

Unlike Ragtime Cowboy Joe—Pete didn't get his name from singing to the cows and sheep only. Musically educated in France, Pete is equally at home with *Il Trovatore* or *Let Me Call You Sweetheart*, no convention of livestock people in Oregon being complete or successful without plenty of entertainment by Oregon's singing sheepman.

Obiague came to the United States in 1906, spending the next few years in San Francisco. His introduction to the sheep business was in Lake County, Oregon, in 1910 where he started as a herder. In 1912 he went into business for himself, a few years later purchasing property in Warm Springs Valley of Harney County which he still operates as his headquarters for 3500 head of range ewes. For several years this outspoken supporter of organized action by wool growers has been an energetic member of the executive committee of the Oregon Wool Growers Association.

## Colorado Growers' Meeting Schedule

SECRETARY Case of the Colorado Wool Growers Association has outlined his organization program for the early part of 1947. Eighteen meetings during February and March are set at which the important local and national problems of the industry will be treated. Tentative dates and places for the meetings of the various local groups are:

- Feb. 5 (Wed) Big Sandy at Limon
- 7 (Fri) Montezuma at Cortez or Dolores
- 8 (Sat) San Juan at Durango
- 10 (Mon) Rio Grande at Del Norte or Monte Vista
- 11 (Tue) Conejos at LaJara
- 12 (Wed) Saguache at Saguache
- 22 (Sat) North Park at Walden

- Mar...3 (Mon) Gunnison Valley at Gunnison
- 5 (Wed) San Miguel at Norwood
- 6 (Thu) Western Slope at Montrose
- 7 (Fri) Consolidated at Hotchkiss
- 8 (Sat) Mesa County at Grand Junction or Fruita
- 10 (Mon) Plateau Valley at Collbran
- 11 (Tue) Holy Cross at Glenwood Springs
- 11 (Tue) Colorado River at Glenwood Springs
- 12 (Wed) Rio Blanco at Meeker
- 13 (Thu) Middle Park at Kremmling
- 14 (Fri) Park County at Hartsel

## China's Sheep

DR. R. H. Burns has resumed his duties at the University of Wyoming as head of the wool technology department following a six-month leave of absence on a special government mission in China.

Dr. Burns covered more than 30,000 miles on his entire trip and traveled approximately 10,000 miles by air, train, truck, and horseback while in China. The horseback part of his trip, which took him well into the interior, took in 80 miles, and another 2,000 miles were made by truck.

"Wool production in the areas

through which we traveled is very primitive," he reports. "The natives do no supplementary feeding of their sheep, and there are terrific losses from what are called the twin horsemen—disease and starvation."

The mission to which Dr. Burns was a part has made a number of recommendations for reorganization of educational and extension work in interior China. He indicated, however, that adoption of the recommended programs will probably have to wait on more settled political conditions.

China's wool production before the war totaled 50 million pounds. The present stockpile amounts to about 23 million pounds, including camel's hair and cashmere and excluding the 1946 clip and wool in the hands of small dealers.

## Texas Auxiliary Plans

THE establishment of a Katherine Evans scholarship fund will be the chief project for the coming year of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association Auxiliary. Mrs. A. L. Baugh of Marfa, elected auxiliary president at the convention held in Fort Worth, December 10-12, has announced that the establishment of the scholarship fund and an intensified membership drive will be the chief interests of the organization for the coming year.

The fund is named for Mrs. Worth Evans of Fort Davis, outgoing president, and stipulates that a fund of \$300 be given to a graduate of the University of Texas for special study on some phase of wool and mohair.

The chief project for the year just closing is that of establishing weaving stations in various towns of the state, to weave wool and mohair articles. A station is being established at Kerrville and will be underway by early spring.

The project begun under the administration of Mrs. J. T. Johnston of Water Valley is that of making wool comforts by home demonstration clubs of the state. It was reported at the Fort Worth meeting that 65 comforts had been made by various County Home Demonstration Councils and the following cash awards were announced: First of \$15 to the Greenville Council with 13 comforts having been made; second prize of \$10 to Burnett County Council with 10 comforts; and third of \$5 to DeWitt County with seven comforts.

All three projects: wool comforts,

weaving and the scholarship fund will be continued throughout the coming year.

Other officers elected to serve with

Mrs. Baugh include: Mrs. John Will Vance of Coleman as first vice president; and Mrs. Felix Real, Jr., of Kerrville as second vice-president.

income spent annually for clothing is rigid as a whole, fluctuating only slightly over prolonged periods.

(B). The slightest variation in the overall percentage of total income spent for clothing—even a fraction of 1 per cent—means a colossal change in dollar sales.

# Postwar Clothing Markets

## American Wool Council in Analysis Predicts Minimum of 50 Per Cent Increase Over Prewar Volume

CLOTHING sales in the postwar future will be at least 50 per cent greater than during the prewar past, with accompanying advantages for textile and garment manufacturers and retail merchants, it is predicted in an analysis of past and present clothing requirements, entitled: "Sales Outlook for Clothing in the New America," published November 18, 1946 by the American Wool Council. The report, profusely illustrated with graphs and charts, was prepared by F. Eugene Ackerman, executive director of the Council.

Present clothing sales are running at the rate of 16 billions annually, as compared to 5.6 billions in 1935-36, the report says. Both totals represent approximately 10 per cent of the national income for those years, and they represent also the average annual percentage of family expenditures for clothing. This percentage, it is stated, remains constant in good times and bad, with the dollar value fluctuating annually, according to the size of our total national income.

The high levels of clothing sales, the report says, do not constitute a "buying spree" as government agencies have claimed. It is the normal result of our present economic levels, with every evidence of being continued.

### Income Levels Rise for Millions

The highest levels of employment and wages in our history are responsible for the emergence of a new, selective buying public which previously was only able to satisfy its basic needs, the analysis declares. As illustrations, the report cites that whereas in 1935 and 1936 there were only 1,000,000 families with incomes of \$5,000 or over amounting to \$11,600,000,000, in 1945, 3.68 million families received incomes in these brackets amounting to a total of \$28,777,600,000.

The number of families having incomes from \$2,000 up have increased from slightly more than 7,000,000 in 1935 and 1936 to 24,000,000 at the present time. Total spendable incomes during the 1935-36 period amounted to less than \$29,000,000,000 whereas today their total spendable income is in excess of \$96,000,000,000. In the low income groups with annual incomes of less than \$2,000, there are today some 21,000,000 families receiving total incomes of \$24,300,000,000. In 1935 and 1936 this low income group, numbering more than 32,000,000 families, represented \$30,000,000,000 of the total national income of \$56,000,000,000. Continuing further, the report emphasizes that today the income groups from \$2,000 up are in receipt of a total spendable income which is \$40,000,000,000 larger than is the entire total national income during the 1935-36 period.

### Higher Prices One Factor

The study concedes the influence of higher prices on present total clothing expenditures, but it points out that yardage in all textiles and units in all types of clothing are far greater than in any other period in our history. Expenditures for clothing at the present time are on an average of \$274 per family in comparison with an average of \$173 per family during the period from 1935-39.

### Population Growing Steadily

The population of the country today is given as 141,000,000, of which 25 per cent are under fifteen years of age, 35 per cent are between the ages of 15 and 44 years, 27.5 per cent are between the ages of 45 and 64, and 12.5 per cent are 65 years and over. The study estimates the population for 1950 at 145,460,000, and for 1960 at 153,375,000.

The report draws the following conclusions:

(A). The percentage of total national

### Many Factors Contribute to Increase

"When we consider these facts in relation to recent changes in both income and population status, we get the following clear view of the future in regard to clothing sales," it is stated:

"The increase in total income has resulted in a large decline in very small-income groups, and a corresponding rise in medium and comparatively large-income groups. Thus, people who had previously bought cheap clothing, and only as much as was absolutely necessary, due to scarcity of money, now are in a position to buy more and better clothing.

"The migration of the population has been to the West and Southeast, the sections wherein the proportion of income devoted to clothing expenditures is higher than the national average. Further, most of these people have settled about the new industrial centers, the urban communities. Here again is an increase because of the higher percentage spent for clothing in cities than in towns and villages.

"In considering the volume of fibers used in producing apparel textiles," the report says, "one fact of fundamental importance emerges. This is that while the United States produces a surplus of cotton above its needs, and rayon production is anticipating increased consumer requirements, this country must now import between 80 and 90 per cent of all apparel wool used. In other words, this nation has become dependent upon foreign sources twenty-five thousand miles away, the round trip, for the fiber most necessary to our peacetime health and comfort, and the most essential to our military forces in time of war."

**New fashions in more luxurious wool textiles, and in women's wool apparel, continued record operations of the American wool textile industry, and an increasing shortage of fine wools in a world of lesser quality wool surpluses is predicted by the American Wool Council in a forecast issued on January 1, 1947.**

# Wool Growers' Tariff Position

This brief, prepared in the office of the National Wool Growers Association, was submitted to the Committee on Reciprocity Information on December 21, 1946. In it the Association asks for an increase in the tariffs on both wool and lambs to the legal maximum limit (50 per cent). Failing an increase in duties, an alternative proposed is the retention of the present tariff and the establishment of a flexible quota system based on the demand for raw wool in this country. While the grounds on which these requests are based are well known to sheepmen, the form in which they are covered in this brief makes it a very good text to study and have at hand for reference.

THE National Wool Growers Association is a voluntary and unincorporated organization of wool growers founded in 1865 for the purposes, first to secure for the business of wool growing equal encouragement and protection with the other great industrial interests of our country; second, to protect the interests of sheepmen in the framing of a protective tariff on wool and lambs.

This association, at the present time, is comprised of the following affiliated state associations: Arizona Wool Growers Association, California Wool Growers Association, Colorado Wool Growers Association, Idaho Wool Growers Association, Montana Wool Growers Association, Nevada Wool Growers Association, New Mexico Wool Growers Association, Oregon Wool Growers Association, Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association, Utah Wool Growers Association, Washington Wool Growers Association, Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Association and the Wyoming Wool Growers Association. The memberships of these thirteen state associations are composed of wool and lamb producers.

Seventy-two per cent (26,965,000)<sup>1</sup> of the stock sheep in the United States are owned by 112,000<sup>2</sup> operators in these thirteen states.

In the other thirty-five states, 472,000<sup>3</sup> farmers are owners of twenty-eight per cent (10,552,000)<sup>4</sup> of the stock sheep in the United States. These owners are but slightly organized; some of them are members of our association. We attempt to speak for the whole domestic sheep industry. So far as we know, there is no other organization that assumes this task in whole, or in part, and we believe we express the views of more than a large majority of the 584,000 wool growers of this country.

We estimate that 100,000 men, besides owners, are employed in the keeping of sheep in the thirteen principal sheep raising states. This does not in any way cover employment in connection with transportation, marketing, processing or distribution.

## Economic Importance of Sheep Industry

Approximately ninety-six per cent of the western rangelands occupied by this industry is adapted only to the raising of livestock. Also, a large percentage of the remaining land

is used in raising feed for livestock. Except for the livestock industry, this land would be non-producing and non-taxable, and the whole region would be of little value except for the mineral deposits—and oil—but these resources are expendable and are being expended at a rapid rate; they are not replaceable. Livestock utilizes the annual resources of this country and over the years to come will be the principal source of wealth.

A large percentage of this land is privately owned, upon which local, state and Federal taxes are paid. The balance is under the supervision of the Federal Government. On a portion of this public domain, sheep are grazed for a part of each year. The number of sheep using the national forests of the western states in 1944 amounted to 4,263,075 head<sup>5</sup> or less than sixteen per cent of the sheep in the thirteen western states. The number of sheep permitted in grazing districts of the western states for portions of the year 1944 was 8,482,376<sup>6</sup> or less than thirty-two per cent. Fees are paid for all livestock grazed upon these public lands.

TABLE 1  
CASH INCOME OF VARIOUS AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS  
AND RELATIVE IMPORTANCE IN TWELVE WESTERN  
STATES AND TEXAS FOR THE YEAR, 1945

Product	Cash Income	Percentage of total	Rank of Importance
Cattle and Calves .....	\$914,265,000	22	1
Vegetable Crops .....	695,521,000	17	2
Fruit and Nut Crops .....	604,014,000	15	3
Food Grains .....	596,819,000	15	4
Dairy Products .....	529,861,000	13	5
Sheep, Lambs & Wool .....	270,432,000	7	6
Hogs .....	198,483,000	5	7
Turkeys .....	105,022,000	2	8
Chickens .....	98,857,000	2	9
Sugar Beets .....	79,149,000	2	10
Total Livestock and Wool .....	\$1,383,180,000		
Dairy Products .....	529,861,000		
Other Agricultural Products .....	2,179,382,000		
TOTAL CASH INCOME .....	\$4,092,423,000		

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The economic importance of the sheep industry to the twelve western states and Texas is shown in Table 1 above. This table shows the cash income received from the most important agricultural products produced in these states for the year 1945. It will be noted that the sheep industry produced \$270,432,000<sup>7</sup> compared with a cash income in 1943 of \$289,589,000<sup>8</sup>. The relative high cash income for 1945 of \$270,432,000 is due, in large measure, to the sale of breeding stock as will be shown in a following table. While increasing the cash income for 1945, the sale of this breeding stock will actually mean a reduction in future income, which will affect not only the individual producer but the community in which he lives, and the local, state and Federal Government in the loss of taxes which result.

## Tariff Policies Regarding Wool, Sheep and Lambs

After due consideration of the basic agricultural problems in the United States, and realizing the prime importance of livestock in our national economy, the National Wool Growers Association adopted at its 81st annual convention

<sup>1</sup>Source: Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

<sup>2</sup>Source: Grazing Service, U. S. Department of Interior.

<sup>3</sup>Source: Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

<sup>4</sup>Source: "Livestock on Farms, January 1, 1946," Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

<sup>5</sup>Source: "U. S. Census of Agriculture 1940," Bureau of Census, U. S. Department of Commerce.

<sup>6</sup>Source: "U. S. Census of Agriculture 1940," Bureau of Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

<sup>7</sup>Source: "Livestock on Farms, January 1, 1946," Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture.



the following resolution which was incorporated in the 1946 Platform and Program:

"This Association reaffirms its belief in the soundness of the protective tariff system as has heretofore been the established principle of the nation.

"Our costs of production are now many times higher than in any other country, and unless restrictions on imports are maintained, the greatest postwar problem which we now face is what to do for the United States. We therefore call upon the Congress to maintain our protective tariff laws, and to take other action to prevent the outside world from dumping its unneeded surpluses in this country.

"In 1934, under the pressure of emergency, the Congress relinquished its treaty-and-tariff making duties by granting authority to the Executive to enter into so-called reciprocal trade agreements with foreign nations without the constitutional proviso for Senate approval.

"We were opposed to this grant when it first was made, and its operation has only served to increase our misgivings. We believe the law is clearly unconstitutional. Its operation has served only to discourage those engaged in agriculture, who, seemingly, have been singled out to bear the brunt of most tariff reductions so far made.

"We are opposed to a further extension of this authority and are certain that treaties should only be effective after approval by a two-thirds majority of the Senate as provided in our constitution."

Although it is a fact that the Congress has again endorsed the present system of tariff making, we feel it incumbent upon us to state, in the interest of the general public, of agriculture, and of the sheep and wool industry, that the making of tariffs piecemeal, as has been done, and by executive action, does not accord with essential features of democratic government and legislation.

The sheep industry has been affected by this piecemeal and executive tariff making:

1. 1936, an agreement with France reduced duties on yarn, pile and knit fabrics . . . decreasing potential demand for domestic wool. It must be remembered that the domestic manufacturer is the only market for domestic wool; to reduce duties on their products affects adversely the domestic wool grower.
2. 1939, importation of rags from Great Britain was equivalent to 20,000,000 pounds of wool when the wool rag duty was decreased 50 per cent—from 18 cents to 9 cents per pound.
3. 1941, an agreement with Argentina reduced the rate of dutiable wools not finer than 40s from 24 cents to 13 cents; not finer than 44s, from 29 cents to 17 cents.
4. 1942, an agreement with Mexico reduced the duties on sheep and lambs from \$3.00 per head to \$1.50 per head.

The State Department has said, "It is the general policy of the United States in negotiating trade agreements with foreign countries to consider concessions only on products of which the other country is the chief or an important source of our imports."

In connection with the agreement with Mexico in 1942, reducing duties on sheep and lambs, there never has been a year since 1930 that importations have been important or exceeded 8,000 head of sheep and lambs. Although opportunity has not presented itself during the war period for importation, it is interesting to note that for 1944, the last year in which statistics are available to us, the importation from Mexico at the reduced duty of \$1.50 was 2,064 head of sheep

and lambs; but Canada, taking advantage of this reduction as a "favored nation," shipped to the United States 135,380 head of sheep and lambs, breaking the market at least twenty-five cents per hundredweight every day they reached the market, and thereby causing a loss to the American producer. Certainly the State Department in this instance cannot be said to be carrying out the aforementioned policy. This is the type of reaction the industry feared from piecemeal executive tariff making.

In 1934, concern of the wool growers and their representatives was so great that Senator O'Mahoney of Wyoming secured from the then President of the United States, under date of June 5, 1934, the following letter:

"My dear Senator O'Mahoney: My concern that agricultural prices should be protected and where possible substantially raised, ought to be well known by this time. That is why I was surprised that a question should be raised about wool. The new tariff bill has been thought of as one of the emergency measures which would help in the general effort to rehabilitate agriculture and industry together. The wool industry is one of those which needs price protection, and the suggestion that the new tariff bill might be used to lower those prices is one which would not have occurred to me. That is the thought I expressed to you, Senator Costigan and others on May 9. I have read the statement which you issued and, as I might expect, it correctly reports the facts.

"I hope you will have no further concern for fear that something damaging to the industry may result from the legislation.

"Very sincerely yours,

(signed) Franklin D. Roosevelt"

On May 25, 1945, President Truman, in his letter to Congressman Sam Rayburn of Texas, reassured American industry concerning trade agreements. A portion of this letter follows: "I have had drawn to my attention statements to the effect that this increased authority might be used in such a way as to endanger or 'trade out' segments of American industry, American agriculture, or American labor. No such action was taken under President Roosevelt and Cordell Hull, and no such action will take place under my Presidency."

The statement of the late President Roosevelt, namely: "The wool industry is one of those which needs price protection, and the suggestion that the new tariff bill might be used to lower those prices is one which would not have occurred to me," and the concurrence in that statement by President Truman, is an admission that a tariff on wool is necessary.

It is admitted by both the Army<sup>a</sup> and Navy<sup>a</sup> that no substitute was found for wool during the war and that wool is a critical material.

The governments of the United States and Great Britain felt wool was a strategic material by stockpiling millions of pounds in the United States in the early part of the war.

<sup>a</sup>Reference: (1) "Military Influences upon Civilian Use of Wool," Lt. Col. S. J. Kennedy, Chief, Textile Section, Research and Development Branch of the Office of Quartermaster General, November 28, 1945, before National Association of Wool Manufacturers and Special Senate Committee to Investigate Production, Transportation and Marketing of Wool, November 19, 1945.

(2) "The Hygiene of Clothing," Lt. Comdr. George W. Mast, and Lt. (j.g.) Howard W. Ennes, Jr., U.S.N.R., of the Navy's Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, 1943.

(3) General E. L. Corbin, Chief Supply Division Office of Quartermaster General, U.S. Army, before National Wool Growers Association, January 21, 1942.

(4) Rear Admiral W. J. Carter, Chief, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, before Special Senate Committee to Investigate Production, Transportation and Marketing of Wool, November 27, 1945.

<sup>a</sup>Reference: John T. Goodloe, General Counsel, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, before Special Senate Committee to Investigate the Production, Transportation, and Marketing of Wool, November 20, 1945.

The consumption of wool during peace times shows conclusively that wool in the United States is essential in peace as in war.

### The Sheep Industry Must Have an Increase in the Present Tariff

So far, we have presented reasons for adequate tariff protection of the industry; the remainder of this brief sets up facts proving the necessity for an increase in the present tariff if the domestic sheep industry is to be maintained.

### Effect of Present Tariff on Wool Imports

Public Law No. 316, an Act to amend the Tariff Act of 1930, Part III—Promotion of Foreign Trade—Section 350 (a), in part states: "The President, whenever he finds as a fact that any existing duties . . . are unduly burdening and restricting foreign trade . . . is authorized . . . (1) to enter in foreign trade agreements . . . (2) to proclaim such modification of existing duties . . . as are required to carry out any foreign trade agreement. . . . No proclamation shall be made increasing or decreasing by more than fifty per centum any rate of duty . . . existing on January 1, 1945 . . ."

Certainly it cannot be said that the present duty of thirty-four cents per pound, clean content, is restricting foreign trade on wool, but on the contrary results in the "dumping" of foreign wool into the United States as evidenced by official government figures on apparel wool imports shown in Table II, following.

TABLE II

### APPAREL WOOL IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES FOR CONSUMPTION, LESS RE-EXPORTS

Year	1,000 Pounds
1936	110,712
1937	150,160
1938	30,812
1939	98,194
1940	222,983
1941	613,566
1942	782,647*
1943	642,887*
1944	582,168*
1945	704,034*
1946	739,956**

\*Does not include any foreign stockpile wools stored in the United States.

\*\*Imports for first eight months of 1946 only, reported by Department of Commerce.

Source: "Livestock, Meats and Wool Market Studies and Related Data," Production and Marketing Administration, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

In addition to the above duty-paid imports, the Department of Agriculture reports that, "222,222,000 pounds in 1942; 275,476,000 pounds in 1943; 2,726,000 pounds in 1944; and 5,373,000 pounds in 1945 were imported free of duty as an act of international courtesy. Wool so imported consisted almost entirely of wool stored in this country for the British Government. This wool was not available to United States mills."

The United Kingdom stored in transit in the United States 577,949,960 pounds of wool at an expense to the United States Government of \$7,679,496.54<sup>10</sup>.

The United States Government purchased 344,933,055 pounds of foreign wool during the war period, imported duty-free under Executive Order 9177<sup>10</sup>. This wool was sold in the

<sup>10</sup>Statement, John T. Goodloe, General Counsel, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, before Special Senate Committee to Investigate the Production, Transportation and Marketing of Wool, November 30, 1945.

domestic market, thereby displacing domestic wool, the results of which will be shown in a later table.

Referring back to Table II, it should be pointed out that the wool import figure of 739,956,000 pounds for 1946 is only for the first eight months as reported by the Department of Commerce. Since hostilities were over in August, 1945, it certainly could not be claimed that 1946 imports were for strategic war purposes, but on the contrary, for civilian consumption.

A "dumping" of foreign wools into the United States brought about by lower costs of production in foreign countries and subsidies being paid the producers in foreign countries hindered the sale of domestic wool, as shown later.

### Consumption of Domestic and Foreign Apparel Wool

During the war years, particularly after the entrance of the United States in the war, apparel wool consumption increased by one big leap and has continued high since 1941.

The following table gives the picture of consumption prior to, during, and following the war.

TABLE III

### U. S. MILL CONSUMPTION OF APPAREL WOOL, DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN

(Greasy Shorn Basis)

Year	U.S. Mill Consumption Domestic Apparel Wool 1,000 pounds	U.S. Mill Consumption Foreign Apparel Wool 1,000 pounds	U.S. Total Mill Consumption Apparel Wool 1,000 pounds	Per Cent Domestic Consumption is of total Per Cent
1936	557,110	109,290	666,400	83.6
1937	421,297	158,203	579,500	72.7
1938	475,358	38,542	513,900	92.5
1939	593,032	80,868	673,900	88.0
1940	526,824	156,476	683,300	77.1
1941	533,223	488,277	1,021,500	52.2
1942	576,147	546,947	1,123,094	51.3
1943	464,730	644,410	1,109,140	41.9
1944	344,614	706,037	1,050,651	32.8
1945	277,114	776,552	1,053,666	26.3
1st 8 Mo., 1946	142,764	594,425	737,189	19.4

Source: "Livestock, Meats and Wool, Market Statistics and Related Data, 1945," Production and Marketing Administration, U.S. Department of Agriculture. "Facts for Industry," November 4, 1946, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

It should be noted that normal consumption prior to the war years was around 600,000,000 pounds of wool per year. During these years, domestic wool moved at a price competitive with foreign wool, regardless of whether this price was remunerative to the domestic grower or not. However, the domestic wool was consumed.

During the years just prior to the war, domestic wool represented from 72.7 per cent of domestic apparel wool consumption to a high of 92.5 per cent. During the war years, the percentage of domestic wool decreased, which was to be expected with greatly increased consumption. But the percentage decrease in domestic wool consumption was much more than it should have been. In 1945 the percentage of domestic wool consumed was only 26.3 per cent and for the first eight months of 1946, only 19.4 per cent of the total, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

### Domestic Stockpile of Wool Created

The stockpile of domestic wool has been built up due to the fact that foreign wools were imported into this country.

(Continued on page 29)

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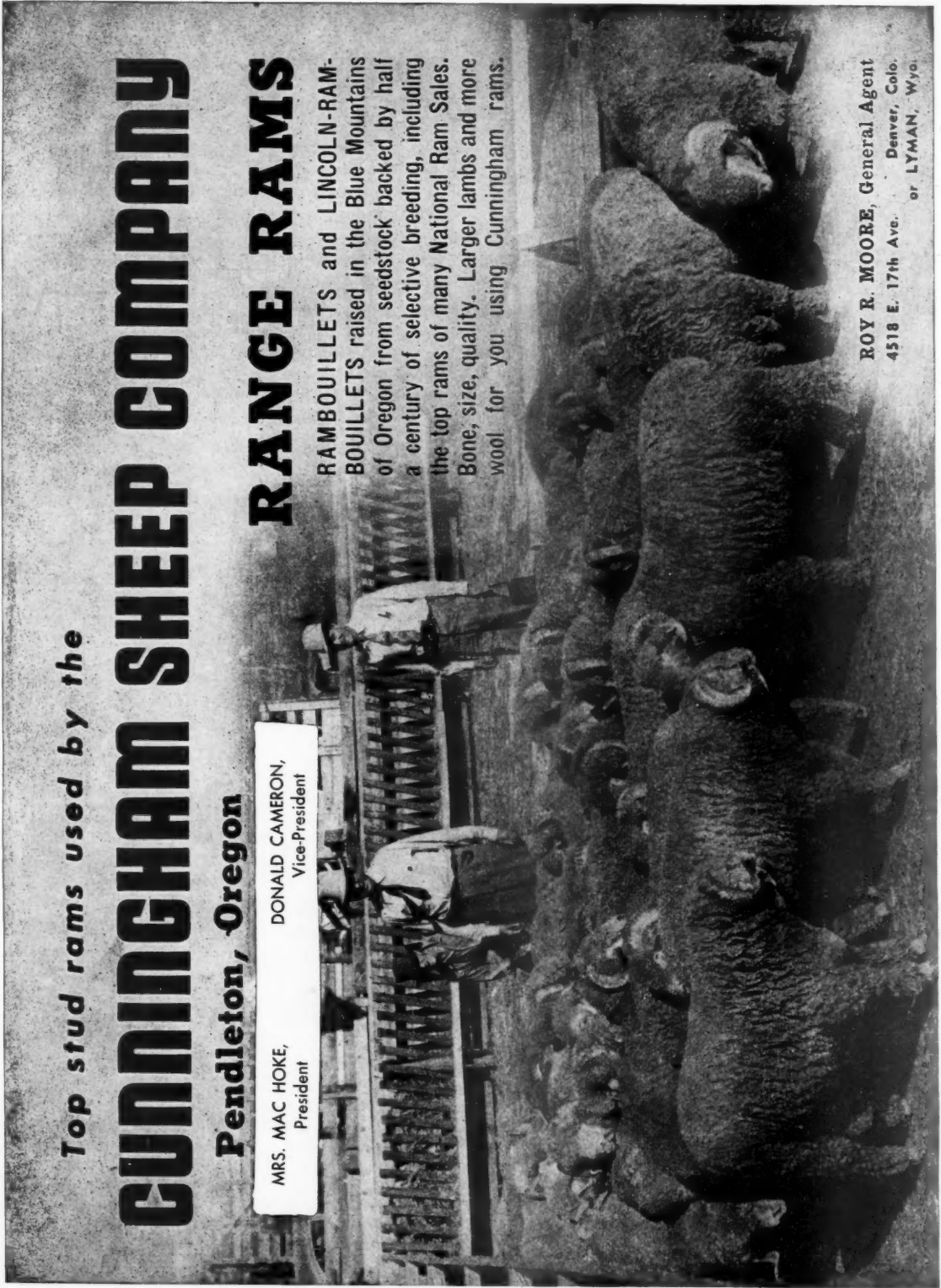
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RAMBOUILLETS and LINCOLN-RAMBOUILLETS raised in the Blue Mountains of Oregon from seedstock backed by half a century of selective breeding, including the top rams of many National Ram Sales. Bone, size, quality. Larger lambs and more wool for you using Cunningham rams.

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or LYMAN, Wyo.





## Wool Growers' Tariff Position

(Continued from page 27)

duty-paid, at prices below the cost of production of domestic wool and below the support price offered growers by the government.

The following table is a statement showing the size of the government stockpile of domestic wool on November 9, 1946. The figure 517,600,000 pounds represents approximately one and one-half times the 1946 estimated production of wool in the United States.

TABLE IV  
COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION PURCHASE OF  
DOMESTIC WOOL, SALES AND ESTIMATED STOCKS  
ON HAND, NOVEMBER 9, 1946

Year	Purchases	Sales	Balance Unsold, Nov. 9
1946 (Through Nov. 9)	264.4	70.8	193.6
1945	368.1	182.6	185.5
1944	342.6	246.0	96.6
1943	271.1	229.2	41.9

TOTAL C.C.C. Stockpile Unsold, November 9, 1946.....517.6

Source: Livestock Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

### Domestic Sheep Industry Liquidates

There are many causes for the liquidation of the domestic sheep industry since 1942. One of the important factors among these causes for liquidation is the uncertainty of the future, especially in connection with tariff protection.

Under Secretary of State, William L. Clayton, is reported to have said that soon the emphasis of United States foreign trade will probably shift from exports to imports; that since the end of the war, the United States has backed its foreign economic program with outright grants of about \$3,000,000,000 for emergency relief and rehabilitation abroad and with approximately \$17,000,000,000 made available in credits. Undoubtedly, if these debts are ever paid, they will have to be paid through imports of products produced in foreign countries.

In connection with Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa and Great Britain, the imports will consist of wool and wool products.

Other causes of liquidation are referred to later.

The following table shows plainly what is happening to the numbers of stock sheep, lamb production and wool production in the United States.

TABLE V  
STOCK SHEEP ON FARMS, SLAUGHTER OF SHEEP AND  
LAMBS UNDER FEDERAL INSPECTION, AND PRODUCTION  
OF DOMESTIC WOOL IN THE UNITED STATES

Year	No. of Head of Stock Sheep on Farms, as of January 1 Per 1,000 Head	No. of Head of Lambs & Yearlings Slaughtered Under Federal Inspection Per 1,000 Head	No. of Head of Sheep Slaughtered Under Federal Inspection Per 1,000 Head	Per Cent Sheep Slaughtered is of Total Sheep & Lamb Slaughter	Production of Domestic Wool in Grease Pounds Per 1,000 lbs.
1937	45,422	15,912	1,358	8	423,654
1938	45,119	16,884	1,176	7	425,680
1939	45,710	16,137	1,104	6	428,216
1940	46,558	16,253	1,098	6	436,564
1941	47,804	16,980	1,145	6	456,368
1942	49,807	18,811	2,813	13	459,073
1943	48,796	18,466	4,897	21	449,578
1944	45,232	18,263	3,613	17	418,094
1945	40,922	16,776	4,444	21	387,017
1946	37,517	14,171**	2,852**	17	358,000*

\*Annual estimate of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

\*\*First 10 months of 1946.

Source: "Livestock, Meats and Wool, Market Statistics and Related Data, 1945," Production and Marketing Administration, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

It is noted from the official figures in Table V that the numbers of stock sheep have declined twenty-five per cent from January 1, 1942, to January 1, 1946. The production of wool has declined twenty-two per cent. This shows that wool is not declining percentage-wise as much as stock sheep numbers. This is, of course, due to the fact that wool from slaughtered animals is included in the total estimate of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Proof of rapid liquidation of breeding herds is shown by the maintenance of lamb slaughter throughout this period of liquidation. This means that live lambs generally held for replacements are going to slaughter.

The number of sheep slaughtered and percentage that sheep represent of total federally inspected slaughter are conclusive proof of liquidation. Sheep slaughter under Federal inspection for the first ten months of 1946 is almost three times normal slaughter and in 1945, three and one-half times greater than normal.

### Price Increases Since 1941

Wool was the first commodity to receive price control action. The price of wool was frozen on December 9, 1941.

As far as price control is concerned, controls could have been removed long before they were and there would have been no price increase because of the flooding of the wool market by lower cost imported wools.

The following table starting with the control period, 1941, clearly shows that domestic wool has had the least price increase of any important agricultural commodity.

TABLE VI  
AVERAGE PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS IN THE UNITED  
STATES, SEPTEMBER 15, 1941, COMPARED TO SEPTEMBER  
15, 1946—24 PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS

Product (In order of Price Increase)	September 15, 1941	September 15, 1946	Percentage Rise, Sept., 1941, to Sept., 1946
1. Rye, per bushel	\$ .573	\$ 1.91	233.3%
2. Apples, per bushel	.85	2.37	178.8
3. Corn, per bushel	.708	1.73	144.4
4. Rice, per bushel	.891	1.88	111.0
5. Flaxseed, per bushel	1.85	3.77	103.8
6. Beans, dry, edible, cwt.	4.18	8.49	103.1
7. Cotton, per pound	.1753	.3530	101.4
8. Peanuts, per pound	.0449	.0898	100.0
9. Potatoes, per bushel	.644	1.28	98.8
10. Oranges, per box	1.53	3.01	96.7
11. Hay, per ton	7.94	15.40	94.0
12. Butter, per pound	.327	.634	93.9
13. Oats, per bushel	.399	.747	87.2
14. Wheat, per bushel	.958	1.79	86.8
15. Tobacco, per pound	.265	.488	84.2
16. Milk, wholesale, cwt.	2.41	4.37	81.3
17. Chickens, live per pound	.163	.293	79.8
18. Beef Cattle, per cwt.	9.36	15.20	62.4
19. Lambs, per cwt.	9.84	15.80	60.6
20. Eggs, per dozen	.303	.445	46.9
21. Sheep, per cwt.	5.25	7.54	43.6
22. Hogs, per cwt.	11.10	15.70	41.4
23. Veal Calves, per cwt.	11.26	15.50	37.7
24. Wool, per pound	.363	.411	13.2

Average Rise, 24 Commodities ..... 91.0%

Source: "Agricultural Prices," Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture shows that the index number of prices, interest and taxes paid by farmers as a group increased from 138 as of September, 1941, to 207 on September, 1946, an increase of 45 per cent.

(Continued on page 32)



### A WORLD'S RECORD IN SHEEP SPRAYING

Between 9:30 a.m. and 4 p.m. on October 4, 1946, a total of 8,651 sheep were sprayed at the Merle Drake ranch in Idaho,—and a world's record made. The story is told in pictures here.

Beneath the snow-covered Pahsimeroi Mountains of the Lost River Range, the Drake ranch lies between Challis and Mackay, Idaho. Here the sheep were gathered for the D.D.T. shower bath—the new method for ridding sheep of ticks, which reduce the vitality of the sheep, cause loss in weight, etc. In the beautiful picture immediately above are shown the holding pens in the background. From those pens the sheep moved through a funnel chute which was narrowed at the point where the group of men are standing so that only one sheep could go through at a time. Here the animal was drenched with a spray shot from nozzles on all sides (see top center picture). A portable pumping unit mounted on a truck supplied the spray,—a mixture containing 8 pounds of wettable 50 per cent D.D.T. powder in 100 gallons of water,—at the rate of 10 gallons per minute and at a pressure of 400 pounds. The sheep moved through the spray at the rate of 52 per minute. About 300 gallons of the mixture was required for 3,000 sheep.

In addition to the "boom" spray, sheepmen were shown how to operate a hand-held spray gun by H. E. Manis, chief entomologist for the University of Idaho, in charge of the demonstration (see picture upper-right hand corner).

One of the hard workers was "Nap," the dog, shown in the center receiving a drink out of the hat of his master, Esteban (Steve) Sarraua, Basque sheepherder. By using the outside rim of his hat, Steve gives his dog a drink of good water from the water bag and still keeps the inside of his hat and incidentally his head, dry. At the altitude of the ranch (over 6000 feet) many of the pools are frozen or impure and in the corral some of the water had D.D.T. in it.

Immediately to the right, Merle Drake and A. M. Cusick, forest ranger of the Challis National Forest, inspect a woolly for ticks and for penetration of the D.D.T. mixture.

Next, Mrs. Merle Drake, hostess for the day (in the wagon) pours coffee for the crew and visitors. Mrs. Claus Burstedt, May, Idaho, receives the coffee. The two ladies are president and secretary-treasurer respectively, of the Idaho Wool Growers Auxiliary.

And in the lower right-hand corner, an outgoing band of 1500 "sprayed" sheep form a gray pattern against the sagebrush of the foothills.

Neil F. Blair, assistant editor of the University of Idaho Extension Service, who furnished the Wool Grower this group of pictures, made a colored motion picture of the affair, which is to be used in educational work in Idaho and other states.





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January, 1947



## Wool Growers' Tariff Position

(Continued from page 29)

The index number of farm wages for the same period rose from 165 to 389, or an increase of 136 per cent. The index number of prices received by farmers on all farm products rose from 139 to 243, or an increase of 75 per cent, but for products of the sheep industry, wool prices, which amount to approximately 50 per cent of the income, increased only 13.2 per cent; sheep, 43.6 per cent, and lambs, 60.6 per cent. Of the twenty-four commodities, the average increase was 91.0 per cent.

It will be noted from Table VI that wool received the least percentage price increase of the entire twenty-four important commodities; sheep ranked twenty-first, and lambs nineteenth as to the percentage of price increase.

The tremendous increase in wage rates, the scarcity of dependable labor, together with other increased costs, and comparatively small price increases for products of the industry are additional causes for the liquidation of the domestic sheep industry.

### U. S. Tariff Commission Analyzes the Sheep Industry

As proof of the above statements, a summary of the results of the United States Tariff Commission study of representative sheep operations is outlined below. This study covers the years 1940 through 1944; however, just the two years 1940 and 1944 are compared. It is unfortunate that it is not possible to show the figures for later years because there is no doubt that costs have increased since 1944, whereas, wool prices have remained constant.

The following is a quotation from a telegram received from the U. S. Tariff Commission, dated December 2, 1946: "Costs of production 1945 and 1946 in process and probably not available until February 1st." (The results of these studies will undoubtedly be made available to the Committee for Reciprocity Information if they will accept them at that late date.)

TABLE VII

TABLE SHOWING INCOME AND EXPENSES OF REPRESENTATIVE SHEEP RANCHES IN THE WESTERN STATES FOR THE YEAR 1940, COMPARED TO 1944, AND PERCENTAGE INCREASES

	1940	1944	Percentage Increase in Income and Expense 1944 over 1940
Net proceeds from sale of sheep and lambs, per head .....	\$ 2.66	\$ 3.25	22.2%
Net proceeds from sale of wool, per head .....	2.44	3.08	26.2
Other ranch income, chiefly from sheep and lamb pelts, per head .....	.16	.33	106.3
Total Ranch Income, per head ....	\$ 5.26	\$ 6.66	26.6%
Total Operating Expense, per head .....	5.32	7.88	48.1
LOSS, per Head .....	\$ .06	\$ 1.22	
Ratio of income from wool to Total Income .....	47.8%	48.7%	

Source: "Estimated Costs of Production of Wool, Sheep and Lambs in 1944, Compared with Costs in 1940-1943," United States Tariff Commission.

It will be noted from Table VII that the average total ranch income per head of sheep increased 26.6 per cent from 1940 to 1944. Average total operating expense per head, however, increased 48.1 per cent for the same period.

It is true that the Tariff Commission study for the years 1941 and 1942 showed a profit of 97 cents and \$1.14 per head, respectively, but for the years 1940, 1943 and 1944, the loss amounted to six cents, twelve cents and \$1.22 per head, respectively. It was 1943 when the liquidation of stock sheep began, and it is continuing.

The Tariff Commission study shows that in 1944 the loss on wool production amounted to eighty cents per head of sheep, or a loss of 10.8 cents per grease pound. The loss on sheep and lamb production amounted to forty-two cents per head, making the total loss on operations, \$1.22 per head<sup>11</sup>.

### The Domestic Sheep Industry Must Have an Increase in the Present Tariff

The cost of producing wool in the United States far exceeds the landed price, duty-paid, of foreign wools. The following table shows clearly the necessity of increasing present duties on wool if the United States is to have a healthy sheep industry in times of peace as well as in times of war.

TABLE VIII

TABLE SHOWING COST OF PRODUCING WOOL IN THE WESTERN SHEEP PRODUCING STATES, PER CLEAN POUND, COMPARED TO SELLING PRICE PER CLEAN POUND OF IMPORTED WOOL, DUTY PAID, IN 1944

Average cost of producing one pound of grease wool in eleven western states in 1944 .....	\$ .546a
Average shrink, domestic wool, 1944 .....	60%b
Average cost of producing wool in eleven western states in 1944, converted to a clean basis .....	\$ 1.365
Average price of good 64/70s Australian combing wool in Boston for 1944, duty-paid .....	\$ 1.113b
Tariff Increase, per clean pound necessary to bring foreign wool price up to domestic production cost .....	\$ .252

Source: a"Estimated Costs of Production of Wool, Sheep and Lambs in 1944, Compared with Costs in 1940-1943," United States Tariff Commission.  
bBulletin of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, Volume LXXV, for 1945.

The above table shows that the average cost of producing a pound of clean wool, without regard to grade, is \$1.365 per pound; on the other hand, good 64/70s Australian combing wool was landed in Boston during 1944, duty paid, at \$1.113 per clean pound.

In order for the domestic producer to get his cost of production and compete with foreign wool, the present tariff protection will have to be increased twenty-five cents per clean pound, or a total duty on wools higher than 44s of fifty-nine cents per clean pound.

Under the present Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act, seventeen cents per clean pound is the maximum legal increase possible in the wool tariff, or a total of fifty-one cents duty. This would still mean that foreign wool, even with this increase, could be sold in this country at eight cents per clean pound less than our cost of production.

The United States Tariff Commission figured that the loss from sheep and lambs alone in 1944 amounted to forty-two cents per head<sup>12</sup>; this is in addition to the eighty cents per head<sup>13</sup> loss on wool.

<sup>11</sup>Source: "Estimated Costs of Production of Wool, Sheep, and Lambs in 1944, Compared with Costs in 1940-1943," Study by the United States Tariff Commission, Washington, January, 1945.

<sup>12</sup>Source: "Estimated Costs of Production of Wool, Sheep and Lambs in 1944, Compared with Costs in 1940-1943," United States Tariff Commission, Washington, January, 1945.

It has already been pointed out that even if the present wool tariff were increased fifty per cent, the loss on wool would be eight cents per clean pound in 1944.

Any reduction in tariff on sheep and lambs, no matter how small would place producers at a still greater disadvantage than they now find themselves. Therefore, in order to preserve the American market for sheep and lambs for the American producer and to stabilize the industry, it is necessary to increase the tariff on sheep and lambs the legal maximum limit in addition to the increase in the wool tariff. This increase on sheep and lambs would mean only an increase to seventy-five per cent of the original duties on sheep and lambs under the Tariff Act of 1930.

Failing an increase in duties, which we have justified, an alternative within the framework of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements would be to retain the present tariff on wool and provide for a flexible quota system, based on demand for raw wool in this country. The flexible quota would permit the average normal importation of foreign wool at the present rate of duty, with additional importation at an increased rate.

Although this plan is not as desirable from the domestic growers' standpoint, it would give some protection against the unrestricted "dumping" of foreign wools on the domestic market from lower-cost producing countries.

### Conclusions

1. We respectfully submit that a careful analysis of the facts concerning the trade between the United States and the eighteen countries with which announcement has been made of intention to negotiate trade agreements, and with full regard for the necessity of maintaining amicable relations with those countries, shows that the United States must not sacrifice its domestic sheep industry. Once this is done, our country will be left to the mercy of foreign countries for essential raw materials in peace as well as in war. Once a foreign country or an alliance of foreign countries monopolizes the wool market, the domestic producer would be put out of business and the domestic consumer in peace time would suffer through a controlled monopoly, with possible price increase and during war periods would be thrown on the mercy of the nation or nations holding the monopoly.

2. The economic importance of the sheep industry, both in regard to employment and sound government through payment of local, state and Federal taxes in support thereof, cannot be minimized either to the thirteen western states or to the nation as a whole.

3. Reciprocal Trade Agreements were never established for the purpose of injuring domestic industry, but provision was made to protect domestic industry in distress from lower-cost producing countries. This principle should be applied in connection with the sheep industry at the present time.

4. An increase in the present tariff on wool and lambs would not unduly restrict foreign trade in wool. The United States has always produced less wool than was consumed. Government records show that the domestic market is now being flooded with duty-paid foreign wool. Normally, the domestic producer has supplied approximately seventy-five per cent of the wool needs of the American consumer. At present, domestic wool is supplying less than twenty per cent, while at the same time a domestic stockpile of over 500 million pounds is held by our government.

5. Most conservative government figures show that there has been a twenty-five per cent liquidation in stock sheep since 1942, and reports show that this liquidation is continuing at a rapid rate.

6. The principal reasons for the liquidation of the domestic industry are uncertainty for the future and lack of profit incentives, the latter having been brought about by rigid price ceilings on its products, and increasing costs of production, which include high-priced and inefficient labor, feed and other general operating items.

7. There is only one proper solution to this plight of the domestic sheep industry, whose production is below the needs of domestic consumers and whose products are essential for the protection of the nation, and that is an increase in the tariff to the maximum legal limit for sheep, lambs and wool. Any other solution is a temporary expedient.

### NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION

G. N. Winder, President

J. B. Wilson, Legislative Chairman

J. M. Jones, Secretary

### SHEEP SHEARING CHAMPS OF 1946



Left: J. Kenneth McDonald, 21, of Martinsburg, West Virginia, winner of the First National 4-H Club Shearing Contest, and Lane Potter, of Sidney, Montana, winner of the 5th International Open Sheep Shearing Contest at the International Livestock Exposition, Chicago Union Stockyards, December 6. McDonald won the \$200 college scholarship awarded by Sunbeam Corporation, manufacturers of Stewart sheep shearing equipment, and sponsors of both contests. Potter won the International Grand Championship. Other winners in the National 4-H Contest were: William Gilstrap, 21, of Bedford, Indiana, runner-up; Rex Chittick, of Rossville, Indiana, third; Clayton Ernst, 21, of Clinton, Michigan, fourth; and Ray Glenny, 18, of Blackwell, Oklahoma, fifth. Other winners in the International Open were: Rev. Hugh Dooley, of Crawfordsville, Indiana, runner-up; Melvin Walker of Dalton, Wisconsin, third; W. L. Welsh, of Richmond, Ohio, fourth; and Paul Peterson of New Windsor, Illinois, fifth.

Potter won over a field of 35 contestants from all parts of the country. He sheared his three sheep in the fast time of 1 minute 56 seconds average per sheep. His total score, with speed, technique, and quality of workmanship considered, was 87.9 out of a possible 100. Although this was only one point ahead of the Rev. Hugh Dooley, of Crawfordsville, Indiana, the runner-up, it was good enough to place the 1946 title in Montana.

Potter is a true westerner. He was born in Nevada, lived in Idaho, and has settled in Sidney, Montana. He has been shearing sheep for 15 years, and shears between 14 and 15 thousand sheep a year.

McDonald nosed out twenty-two champions from other states by piling up more points for speed, technique, and quality of workmanship. To reach the finals in the big amphitheater at the Union Stockyards on Friday, December 6, he first had to shear his way to victory through preliminaries that began on Tuesday, December 3.

The new red-headed champ lives on a 500-acre farm on Route 1, near Martinsburg, Berkeley County, W. Va., and is as good looking as he is expert with his Stewart Shearmaster. He has been in 4-H Club work for 12 years and completed thirty-seven 4-H projects.

In 1934, Kenneth started with one registered Hampshire ewe lamb for a project. He now has 38 registered Hampshires and has sold many purebred rams to improve the sheep program in West Virginia. During his 12 years in sheep club work, sheep returned the champ \$3375.98.

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**Champion Southdown**

1946 saw even more Calf Manna-fed champions than in former years, but one of the most interesting of these was "The Professor," pictured here. Bred by J. F. and H. H. Walker, Woodbine Farms, Gambier, Ohio, "The Professor" attracted much attention among sheepmen at the 1946 Sedalia, Missouri, show where this massive, proven sire [undefeated in 1945] won his class and went on to Grand Champion honors. "We wouldn't be without Calf Manna for our lambs during the first 5 months," says H. H. Walker. And all over America the leading sheep breeders are echoing that thought.



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# Wool Market at Year's End

## ANOTHER ADVANCE IN WOOL PRICES

An increase in the selling prices of Commodity Credit Corporation wools ranging from one to three cents a clean pound was put into effect December 31, 1946, following the announcement by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics on December 30 that the parity price on wool as of December 15 had increased .2 cent since November 15, or from 38.8 cents to 39 cents. The advance will not be made on all grades of wool, but details of the new schedule have not been received at the office of the Wool Grower (January 3, 1947).

NINETEEN forty-six closed with one of the quietest weeks of the year in the wool market. Such a condition, however, is not unusual as the holiday spirit prevails, and with inventory taking at hand, no one is interested in buying more than actually needed to fill orders.

The only domestic wools moving were reported as the revalued ones of the 1943 and 1944 clips. The upward movement in selling prices to meet advances in the parity index is reported as slowing up purchases of the better types of domestic wools, and while no further advances have been announced since November 30 when fine staple wools were advanced on an average of 3 cents a clean pound and other shorn wools about one cent, some trade opinion is that another increase is imminent.

### Sales of C.C.C. Wools

From November 27, 1945, to November 30, 1946, the Commodity Credit Corporation sold 312,192,442 pounds of wool, or about the equivalent of a year's clip, according to the Commercial Bulletin (December 14, 1946).

Up to December 20, 1946, the C.C.C. had appraised a total of 289,331,279 pounds of 1946 wools; on the same date in 1945, appraisals totaled 315,342,894 pounds.

## Consumption

On the basis of consumption figures through September, trade experts estimate U. S. consumption for 1946 at 1,107,523,000 pounds of grease wool, or over 600,000,000 pounds of clean wool, which would be greater than in 1944 and 1945, but less than 1943 and 1942.

A high percentage of foreign wool went into these totals. On this point, the Commercial Bulletin (December 21) makes this statement:

"Strange contrasts mark the trends between foreign and domestic wool. The former is headed for a new high record for all time and domestic for a new low in recent years, if not for the century. While use of foreign wool has decreased, the decline is gradual. A total of 68,998,000 pounds in September, although the low for the year except for the vacation month of July, was over 71 per cent of the wool used. Without further shrinkage in the rate, the year would show consumption of foreign near 850,000,000 pounds (grease)."

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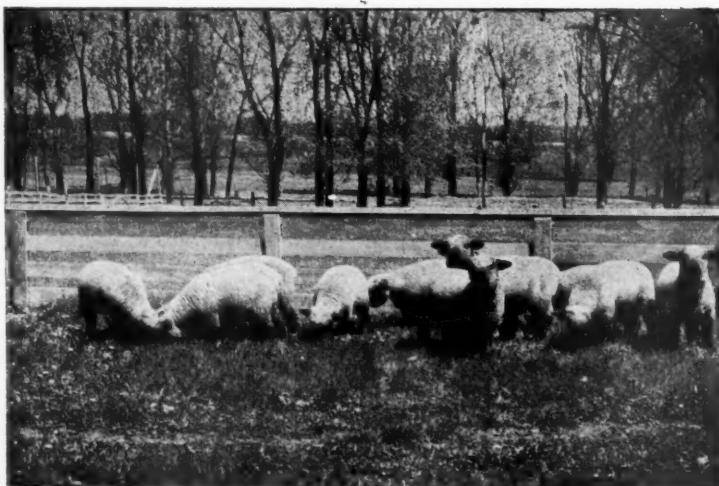
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## **Foreign Markets Remain Firm**

Although there was a slight weakening in prices paid at auctions on other than specialties and fine wools the early part of December, some trade opinion is that "any real easing of values for the best wools hardly has been confirmed." American purchases have increased recently in the Australian auctions. One reason given for this is that they were faced with a "now-or-never" ultimatum so far as the best wools were concerned, for the supply of fine wool the world over is very short.

A different point of view is expressed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in its review of the market for the week ending December 20, which states:

"At the close of the week interest in domestic wools was considerably lessened by weakness in the Australian market. Desirable types, such as 64s/70s, best top making wools, were available at a clean, out of bond price of \$1.13. These wools had sold at the auction sales at prices considerably higher. The selling was reported as originating from speculators who had paid higher prices in the auctions in anticipation of continuance of the rising world market for wool and are now taking their losses. A desirable type of half-blood (60s/58s), was quoted at \$1.02 to \$1.03. Counter offers were being cabled at prices 1 to 2 cents below these prices to test the market. At these prices, domestic wools are about 10 per cent above comparative Australian prices."

## **French Credit Limited**

France, one of the principal buyers at the foreign auctions, is seeking long-term loan arrangements under which she would be able to purchase wool for three or four years and make repayment after five years, it is reported. Australia has not accepted her proposal, but has offered a short-term loan, with the credit made available to them equal to the actual cash purchases; that is, for every dollar's worth of wool they paid for, they could purchase a dollar's worth on credit.

A price record was made in specialty wools on December 5 when a lot sold at Sydney at 121½ pence; previous record was 109 pence paid in 1919.

A total of 527,000 bales of wool will be offered in the Australian auctions during the first three months of 1947, it

The National Wool Grower

is reported. Dates for the January auctions there and in New Zealand, Great Britain and South Africa have been set.

#### Textile Workers Ask Wage Increase

The Textile Workers Union of America (C.I.O.) is asking for a wage increase of 20 cents an hour for its members (about 80,000 in number.) While present contracts between the workers and the mills do not expire until February 1, 1949, they contain a provision for their reopening to negotiate wages. The demand for the increase was refused by the manufacturers as a group in a meeting on December 19, and now the union will bargain with individual firms. There should be no strike, as the contract stipulates that disputes between the manufacturers and the workers shall be settled by arbitration.

#### Government Contracts

The Army is having difficulty in securing sufficient bids to cover its order for 10,700,000 yards of 18-ounce serge for uniforms. Bids on only about half the desired amount had been received up to December 16, it is reported, al-

though no official figures have been issued.

#### Cordova Wool Case Dismissed

The suit to enjoin the Secretary of the Treasury from increasing the duty on Cordova mestiza wool (50s-56s) from 13 to 34 cents a pound, clean content, was dismissed by Associate Justice F. Dickinson Letts of the U. S. District Court, Washington, D. C., on December 18, 1946.

The Boston Wool Trade Association, the Philadelphia Wool and Textile Association, and 13 individual importers and processors of Cordova wools were plaintiffs in the suit. Also, an attempt was made to add two foreign wool trade firms as parties, but the Justice ruled that they had "no standing to clog the wheels of government in an effort to enjoin the Secretary of the Treasury of his official duties."

The increase in the duty on these Cordova wools has not yet (12-31-46) been announced by customs officials, and Justice Letts, in his informal memorandum of dismissal, stated that the plaintiffs sought to prevent the Secretary of the Treasury from exercising

his judgment and discretion as to what tariffs should be exacted, which is a part of the duties imposed upon him, and insisted that cases of this type belong in the Customs Courts, as Congress has given them jurisdiction in such matters.

The attorney for the plaintiffs, Michael M. Kearney, has indicated his intention of carrying the case to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

#### Wool Marketing Project

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has extended its project for improving marketing practices for domestic wool by the addition of another 500,000 pounds to the program and extending its expiration date to February 28, 1947.

The Texas A. & M. College and wool growers' organizations of that state are cooperating. Originally, the project called for the preparation of 500,000 pounds of C.C.C. wools for market in a way that would put them in a more favorable competitive position with foreign wool. Total appropriation for the program is \$50,000.

## To the Purchasers of Roselawn Hampshires: *Greetings and Thanks!*

Particularly do we thank the bidders and purchasers of the highest and next highest priced Hampshire rams in the 1945 and 1946 National Ram Sales:

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The Hampshire top of the 1946 National Ram Sale: A Roselawn Flock stud that Robert Nelson of Eagle, Colorado, purchased at \$1,000.



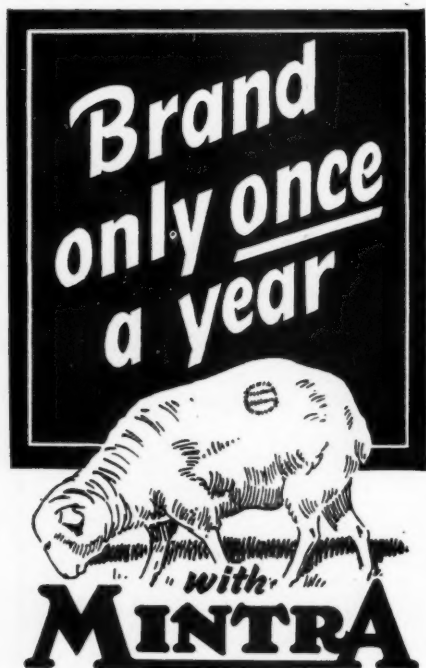
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## Labeling Act

Analysis by American Wool Council

SOME seven years ago there was placed on the United States Statutes the Wool Products Labeling Act. Its enactment came after long years of continuous and persistent effort on the part of wool growers' organizations to have fabrics made of their product truthfully labeled as to content. Viewed with alarm at the time of its passage by some retailers, in actual effect it is proving of great value to them, according to Henry Miller, Director, Trade Practice Conferences, Federal Trade Commission.

On October 2, 1946, Mr. Miller made this statement to the American Wool Council:

In response to your request as to the operation of the Wool Products Labeling Act which is administered by this Office, I am glad to say that inspections made by our investigators throughout the country show definitely that this law is not only being obeyed in most substantial and wholesome effect, but also that the requirement and public need for the use of proper fiber content labels is widely understood. On the average over twelve million woolen and part woolen garments and articles are covered in periodical cross section checking in retail stores. This and the other necessary administrative and enforcement processes afford a good overall picture of the day-to-day operation of the statute.

Despite some contrary assertions heard prior to the passage of the Act, today retail merchants generally realize that the informative content labeling required is a highly valuable sales aid and a protection for their buying and selling staffs as well as a safeguard to the purchasing public against deceit, misunderstanding and unfair competition. Stores are demanding the wool content label to assure themselves of this protection and for the advantage it offers the buying public.

Before the "Truth-in-Fabrics" law was enacted the use in blends of wool with re-used wool, reprocessed wool and non-woolen fibers presented a problem by reason of the lack of adequate informative content labeling. The situation became further complicated by the development of synthetic fibers which simulated wool and could be skillfully blended with it. Thus the need for informative labeling was greater than ever before. The Wool Products Labeling Act today stands as an effective corrective bringing to the manufacturer, the distributor and the dealer, as well as the consumer, factual information of the true fiber content and thereby affording the scrupulous businessman and the public the valuable support and help which flows from honest merchandising.

In administering the statute it is our purpose to make its application as simple as possible. We welcome suggestions from manufacturers and merchants and the opportunity to work with them in joint undertaking to maintain the purposes of the law for the benefit of all concerned. I am happy to say that we have had the cooperation of many groups in the textile industries and have been able to help them materially

(Continued on page 40)

## Columbia Sheep

FOR GREATER WOOL AND LAMB PRODUCTION

We raised the high-selling ram at Western Columbia Sheep Breeders Assn. Sale, Ogden, Utah, October 5, 1946—and are busy developing better rams for 1947 buyers.

Booking Orders for 1947 Rams

**C. W. DORNEY**  
Monte Vista, Colorado

## REGISTERED SUFFOLKS

**FRANK W. NISSEN**  
Esparto, California

609

Foundation Stock:

**GOODCHILD**  
and  
**KEEBLE BREEDING**

*Best Paying Breed*



You'll like them because—

**CORRIEDALE RAMS** are prepotent, long-lived, vigorous and virile.  
**CORRIEDALE EWES** lamb easily, are good mothers, prolific, long-lived, quiet dispositioned, and heavy shearers.  
**CORRIEDALE LAMBS** feed well, have high wool value, dress out well, present a good carcass, cut out profitably and produce quality meat.  
Write for booklet "L" about Corriedale Sheep—the dual-purpose breed.

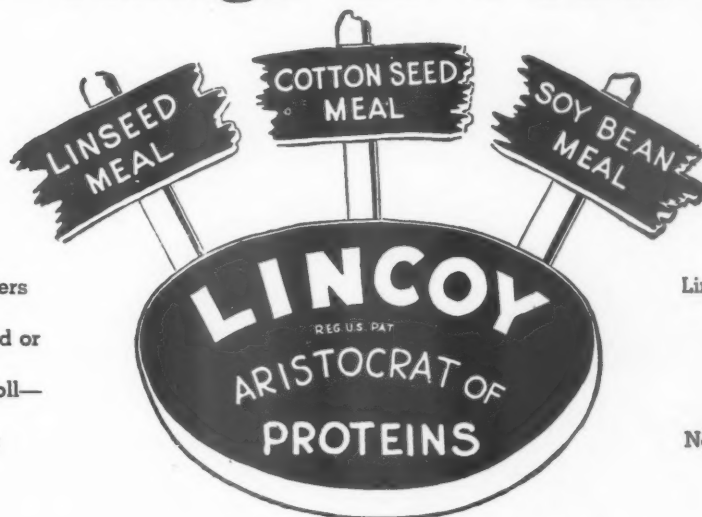
**AMERICAN CORRIEDALE ASSOCIATION, INC.**

Fredric S. Hultz, Secretary  
1007 Sheridan St. Laramie, Wyo.

# LINCOY

## 40% PROTEIN

### The High Protein Feed For Range or Feed Lot



Lincoy Range Wafers

Float on Soft Ground or

Snow—Will Not Roll—

Easy to Chew!

Lincoy Range Cake Is

Economical—

No Waste—

No Filler of Any Kind!

## The Combination in LINCOY Does the Job

Lincoy is a blend of the three essential vegetable proteins—Linseed Oilmeal, Cottonseed Oilmeal, and Soybean Oilmeal.—Nothing more. Agricultural ex-

perimental stations have proved that a combination of the three proteins is better than any one alone.

### PRICE GUARANTEED AGAINST DECLINE

To obtain more even production and enable stock men to purchase high proteins with safety, we offer this unusual guarantee: All carlot sales by us of high proteins after this date to February 1, 1947, are guaranteed against any decline in price. You can purchase now and not worry about the market—you are protected against any advance and refund will be made adjusting your cost, should the market be lower on February 1, 1947 than your purchase price.

## NIXON & COMPANY

2619 N Street, Omaha, Nebr.  
Phone MArket 3353

Manufacturers of

901 River Road, Sioux City, Iowa  
Phone 5-7641

LINCOY 40% PROTEIN  
NIXON'S 40% HOG SUPPLEMENT

HY-PHOS SPECIAL RANGE MINERAL  
NIXON'S SPECIAL FEED LOT MINERAL

## Labeling Act

(Continued from page 38)

in seeing to it that the requirements are met in a practical and straight-forward way.

From the standpoint of the best interests of both business and the public the Wool Products Labeling Act is one of the most important on the books, applying as it does to such fundamental necessity as clothing. Our administrative duties are being actively and energetically pursued to see that the requirements are met and that enforcement is effectively applied against any who might undertake to keep the proper fiber content label from reaching the public or to indulge in other violations.

Mr. Miller's letter covers the first page of a new analysis of the Wool Products Labeling Act just issued by the American Wool Council. Designed particularly for the "sales person," this new publication gives the act a thorough going-over from every angle. The questions most likely to be asked the selling staff are set up and then concisely answered. A specific explanation of the term "virgin wool" is also included, and the booklet closes with the following quiz:

### True or False

True ☐ False ☐

1. If a customer returns a wool garment without a wool products label, it

may be returned to stock without a label.

True ☐ False ☐

2. A garment containing reprocessed wool may be labeled 100 per cent wool.

True ☐ False ☐

3. The finest wool fabrics are made of virgin wool.

True ☐ False ☐

4. "Shoddy" is reused wool.

True ☐ False ☐

5. The wool products label may be inconspicuously displayed so that the customer cannot see it.

True ☐ False ☐

6. The presence of rayon, cotton, or linen in mixtures with wool must be shown on the wool products label.

True ☐ False ☐

7. "100 per cent Wool" means the same thing as "100 per cent Virgin Wool."

### ANSWERS

1. False. A correct wool products label must be attached to the garment before it is returned to stock.

2. False. The percentage of reprocessed wool must be shown for the protection of the consumer.

3. True. Virgin wool is the finest classification of wool: it means wool which has never been processed in any way before being made into the fabric in which it appears.

4. True.

5. False. Fiber content disclosure must be made in a prominently displayed tag, label, stamp, or other marking.

6. True. The presence and percentage of all non-woolen fibers exceeding five per cent must be shown, and these fibers must be called by the names ordinarily used in commerce.

7. False. Virgin wool is wool which has never been processed in any way before manufacture. "100 per cent Wool" may contain certain wastes occurring in preliminary processing of new wool and also fiber recovered from new knitted products made of new wool.

While there have been many analyses of the labeling act, the ever-continuing turnover in selling personnel and in the purchasing public makes reiteration of the information about it imperative, and the A.W.C. has done an excellent job in the present publication: "The Wool Products Labeling Act—An Efficient Sales Aid for Retailers—An Invaluable Guide for Consumers."

## Colorado Auxiliary

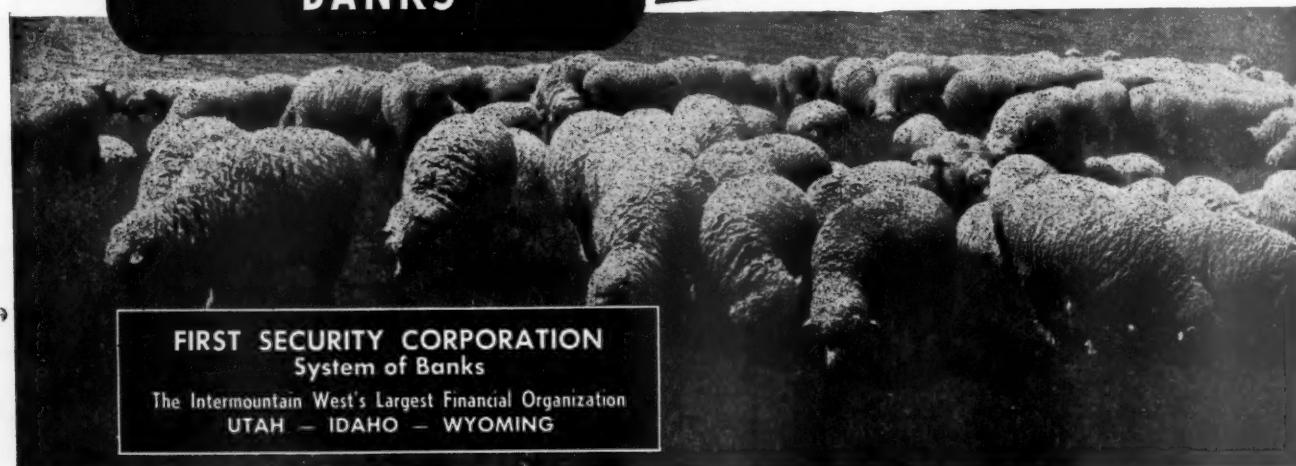
THE Ladies' Auxiliary to the Colorado Wool Growers Association is issuing bulletins on its activities to its members with the assistance of Secretary Case of the Colorado Association. These mimeographed reports should do much to strengthen the women's group.

**SHEEPMEN**  
*Finance*  
THRU  
**FIRST SECURITY  
BANKS**



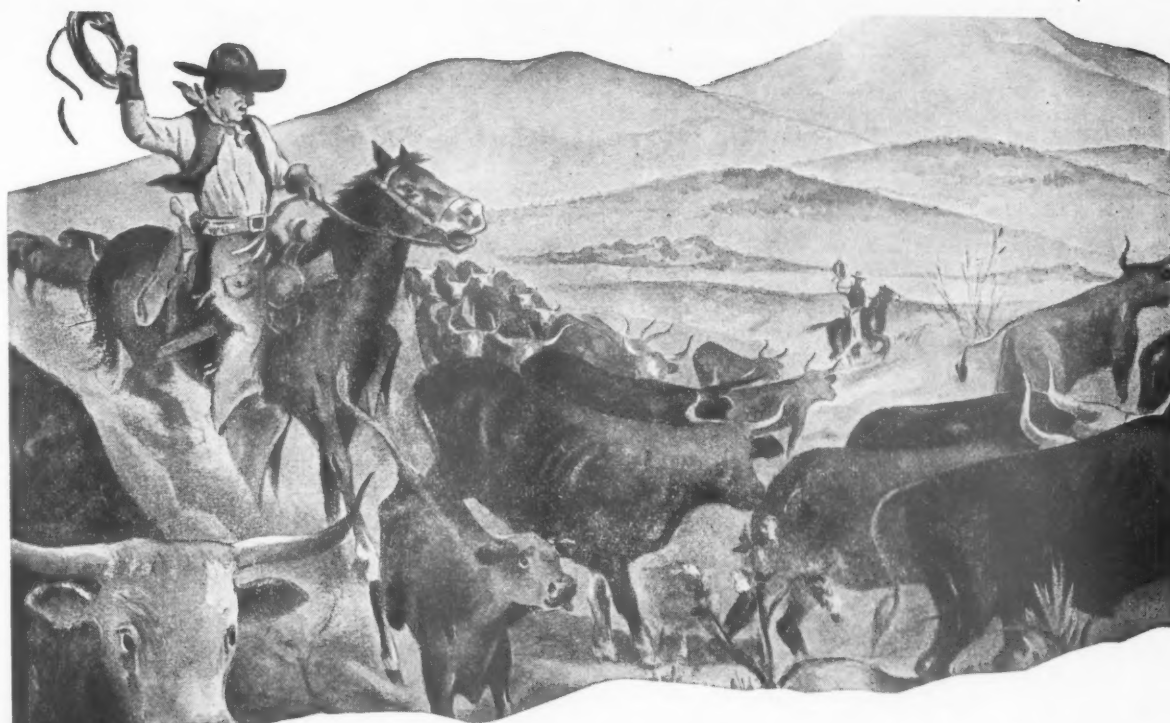
### CONVENIENTLY LOCATED IN THE LIVESTOCK AREA OF THE WEST

The 34 banking offices of the First Security System serve a great portion of the livestock producing area of the Intermountain West . . . from the Idaho "panhandle" to central Utah. Consequently, livestock loans are a large and important part of our business. For complete financial service . . . friendly progressive and interested . . . call at your nearest office of the Member Banks of the First Security System.



**FIRST SECURITY CORPORATION**  
System of Banks  
The Intermountain West's Largest Financial Organization  
UTAH — IDAHO — WYOMING





## WE'VE COME A LONG WAY!

Steady and enduring progress has moulded the large and far-flung Livestock and Meat Industry into the greatest single enterprise in the nation.

The long and colorful trail of progress was blazed with ingenuity, hard work and determination. In the beginning livestock was herd trailed to market . . . and then came the railroads. Time was when meat packers operated only during the winter months . . . then the ice house, and later artificial refrigeration, brought year-'round service to producer and consumer.

About 1880, the refrigerator car revolutionized the young and struggling industry. Packing plants operated closer to areas of livestock production and fresh meat was

shipped daily to consuming centers. Better ways to do the job were being found in all branches of the industry. Mechanization and science entered the meat business . . . mass production methods were originated . . . waste material was converted into valuable by-products . . . livestock production improved and expanded rapidly. The industry was coming of age!

Yes, we've come a long way. As we look back we get an insight into the future. Continued progress and greater efficiency is assured. By PULLING TOGETHER a great industry will have a great future.



MEAT PACKERS AND PROVISIONERS  
Chicago • Kansas City • New York  
Los Angeles • Oklahoma City  
Omaha • Albert Lea • Cedar Rapids

### PULLING TOGETHER FOR GREATER SERVICE AND MUTUAL BENEFIT

Rancher Farmer County Agent Veterinarian Rural Youth Transportation Marketing Agent Processor Retailer



# Lamb Market Affairs

COMPARATIVELY small receipts of slaughter lambs on the various markets in December did not prevent several declines in market prices during the first part of December. It is interesting to note, however, that good and choice slaughter lamb prices during December ranged mostly from \$21.75 to \$24.50 compared with \$13.25 to \$14.85 (without subsidy) during December of 1945. Mild weather in the central states made it possible for many producers to keep lambs in the corn fields. Ordinarily these lambs would be marketed early in December. This was no doubt a factor contributing to smaller receipts.

## Week Ending December 7

Salable receipts at the principal markets for the week totaled 174,000 head

compared to 248,000 during the first week of December a year ago. Nevertheless, wooled slaughter lambs declined 50 cents to \$1, with shorn kinds off as much as \$1.50 in instances. The majority of the good and choice wooled

slaughter lambs sold from \$23 to \$24.50. A week's top of \$24.65 was reached in Chicago. Fed shorn lambs with No. 1 and fall shorn pelts sold mostly at \$21 to \$24. Wooled yearlings sold mostly from \$16 to \$20. Good and choice

## Prices and Slaughter This Year and Last

	1946	1945
Total U. S. Inspected		
Slaughter, First Eleven Months	18,551,503	19,414,320
Week Ended	Dec. 21	Dec. 22
Slaughter 32 centers	240,500	399,165
Chicago Average Lamb Prices (Wooled):		
Good and Choice	\$ 22.93	\$ 14.57**
Medium and Good	19.62	13.12**
New York Av. Western Dressed Lamb Prices*		
Choice, 30-40 pounds	41.00	26.50*
Good, 30-40 pounds	38.90	25.00*
Commercial, all weights	32.60	23.00*

## Federally Inspected Slaughter—November

	1946	1945
Cattle	1,347,679	1,407,956
Calves	655,986	782,659
Hogs	5,434,088	4,349,504
Sheep and Lambs	1,528,542	1,772,114

\* Ceiling Prices.

\*\* These averages do not include the subsidy of \$2.65 paid on lambs weighing over 90 pounds and \$2.00 on lambs weighing 65 to 90 pounds.

*Greetings*

# Wool Growers

## R. C. Elliott & Company

40 North Third West St.

SALT LAKE CITY 12, UTAH

APPROVED C.C.C. WOOL HANDLERS

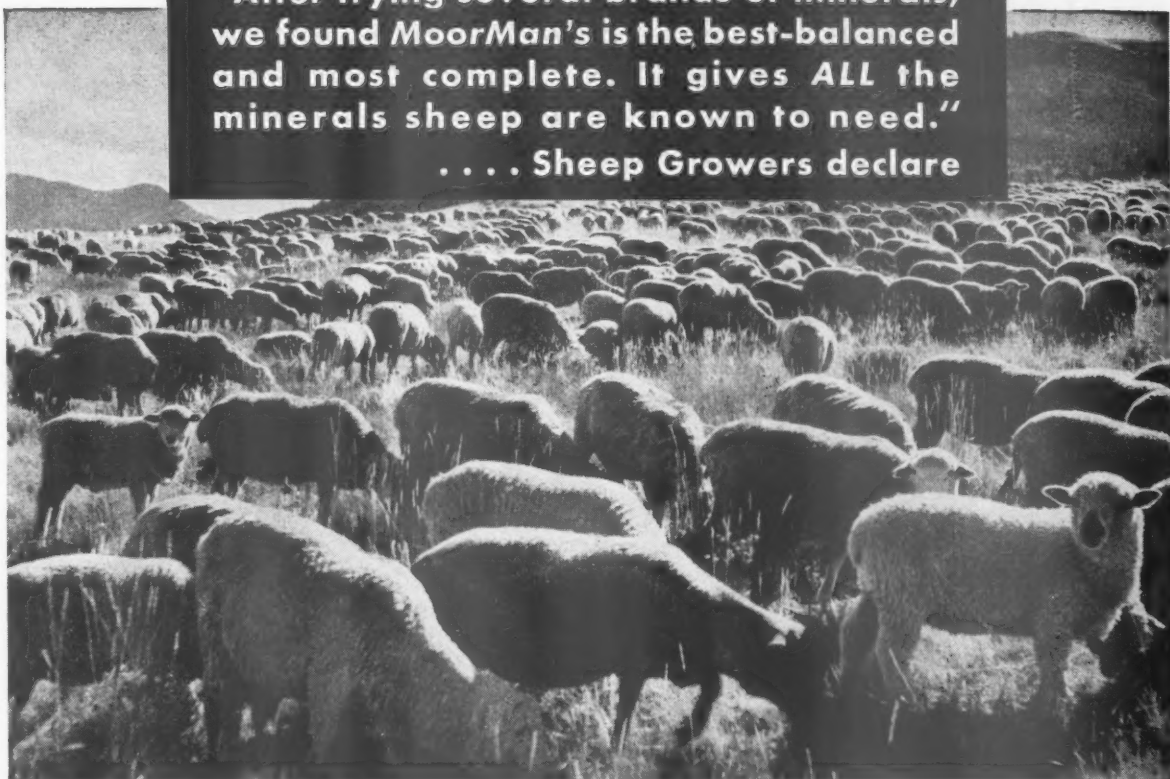
Phone 3-2653

We DEER LODGE FARMS stud rams wish to thank you for your patronage during the past year. We have a lot of very good sons coming along for the next season. We are proud of them. Come and see them. You'll like 'em, too.



"After trying several brands of minerals,  
we found MoorMan's is the best-balanced  
and most complete. It gives ALL the  
minerals sheep are known to need."

.... Sheep Growers declare



## Now Read How a MADE-TO-MEASURE Supplement Restores to Sheep the Minerals Deficient in Your Range

The remarkable record achieved by sheep raisers all over the range country now turns the spotlight on a mineral feeding plan that brings results at almost unbelievably low cost.

Thousands of sheep growers follow the feeding plan that includes mineral supplements because they have found that when they feed the MoorMan *made-to-measure* way it costs but little to supply all the minerals needed to keep sheep at the peak of growth and wool production.

Three points of superiority make this economy and efficiency possible.

- ① MoorMan's Mineral Supplements are complete and in balance. A *made-to-measure* mineral formula enables ranchers to give sheep *all* the minerals they are known to need to maintain normal health.
- ② These mineral supplements are available in the new granular form that reduces waste from blowing or washing away. Also available in 5-pound blockettes and patented blocks, so you can choose the form best adapted to your needs.

- ③ A trained MoorMan Man helps you choose the mineral supplement that will best fit in with your feeds and your method of feeding.

Also available is a Mineral Supplement with Phenothiazine added—the new Min-O-Phene. Besides supplying all the minerals sheep are known to need, it reduces or eliminates the work and expense of repeated catching and dosing for worms.

Start this more profitable feeding method today. See for yourself what minerals developed by the world's largest and oldest producer of mineral supplements can do for your sheep.

See your local MoorMan Man or write direct to us.

**WANTED**—Men to Go into Training—For full-time positions as MoorMan Men. Opportunity still open in various parts of the country. Good earnings—chance for advancement. Pay while in training. Check coupon for full information leading to personal interview. If you know of a good man for this position, send us his name on this coupon.

### COUPON! CLIP and MAIL

Moorman Manufacturing Co., Quincy, Ill. K-1

☐ Check here if interested in good paying job as MoorMan trained salesman.

☐ Check here if name below is that of someone else you can recommend for a job as MoorMan salesman.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

R. F. D. \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

County \_\_\_\_\_ Township \_\_\_\_\_

# MoorMan's

SINCE 1885

## MADE-TO-MEASURE MINERAL SUPPLEMENTS



## ATTENTION LIVESTOCK SHIPPERS . . .

Whether you are shipping East or West, for the Best Rest and Fill, Bill your shipments.

### PREFER FEED AT NORTH SALT LAKE, UTAH

Our Day and Night Crews are always ready to serve you

## Salt Lake Union Stock Yards

North Salt Lake, Utah

See the Elastrator on display at  
National Wool Grower Convention

# ELASTRATION

the New, Scientific Method of  
Bloodless Castration  
and Tail Docking

SUCCESSFULLY USED ON  
THOUSANDS OF SHEEP

Now ready for use in the U.S. after several seasons successful application by the sheep growers of Australia, and 1946 tests by California sheepmen.

"Elastration" is the safe, bloodless method. No cutting or crushing. Simple to apply. Less danger of infection. No danger to operator. Can be used in wet weather as well as dry.

Insist on Genuine  
Elastrator and Rings



**\$12.50**  
postpaid  
including  
25 rings

### — GET THE FACTS ABOUT THE ELASTRATOR —

Lambing Season is here! You will want to order your first Elastrator without delay; and, you will want the facts about Elastration. Write today for free illustrated pamphlet. You will find Elastration a paying investment in time saved and more sure results.

U.S.A. Distributors—Cattlemens & Wool Growers Supply

## CALIFORNIA WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION

151 Mission St., San Francisco 5, California

DEALERS: Territory open. Write today for full information

## Congratulations

to  
The National Wool Growers Association  
On Your 82nd Annual Convention

## WEILLER & WEILLER CO.

LIVESTOCK COMMISSION

South St. Paul  
Minnesota

Successful Sellers of  
Western Lambs and  
Sheep for 40 Years

West Fargo,  
North Dakota

## Lamb Market Affairs

(Continued from page 42)

slaughter ewes sold from \$7 to \$8.25, with a top for the week of \$9 at Chicago. In spite of price breaks on slaughter classes, there was considerable interest in feeding lambs, and prices on feeders were strong to 75 cents higher. Choice 80-pound range feeding lambs topped at \$19 and most good and choice feeder lambs sold from \$18 to \$18.75.

### Week Ending December 14

Sharp price breaks early in the week caused a further drop in receipts and salable supply of sheep and lambs at the principal markets was 36 per cent smaller than during the corresponding week a year ago. Prices recovered later in the week, however, and the market wound up steady to 50 cents lower. Most of the good and choice woolled slaughter lambs sold from \$22 to \$24. Fed woolled western lambs predominated at some markets, with a sizable percentage coming from midwestern corn fields. Lambs off wheat pastures were sold on the Kansas City market. Most good and choice shorn lambs with Number 1 and fall shorn pelts sold from \$21.50 to \$22.50. Good and choice yearlings sold mostly from \$15 to \$17; some, however, reached \$18.50. Bulk of the good and choice slaughter ewes sold from \$7 to \$7.50. Feeding lambs were again in good demand and reached record high levels at Denver. A carload of good and choice 79-pound range feeding lambs from western Colorado sold on the Denver market at \$19.25. Most other good and choice grades sold on various markets from \$17 to \$18.75. At Kansas City, many loads of good whiteface range breeding ewes brought \$9 to \$9.25, with some young ewes selling up to \$10.50.

### Week Ending December 21

At Denver, the corn belt markets and Chicago, slaughter lamb prices dropped 25 cents to \$1 during the week. This was probably due to a bearish dressed trade; supplies of lambs were certainly not large enough to depress the market. However, at Ft. Worth and San Francisco, with very light receipts, slaughter lamb prices advanced around 50 cents. Good and choice fed woolled lambs sold on the principal markets mostly from \$21.75 to \$23.25. Approximately 750 head of choice No. 1 pelt 98-pound California lambs sold on the

The National Wool Grower

San Francisco market at \$23. Good to choice slaughter ewes sold on various markets mostly from \$7 to \$7.50. Feeding lambs were in good demand at Denver and Omaha. Three carloads of 72-pound wheat pastured lambs on the Omaha market were purchased at \$19 by a feeder buyer. Other good and choice feeding lambs sold there at \$18 to \$18.85 and at Denver, \$18.75 to \$19 was paid for comparable kinds.

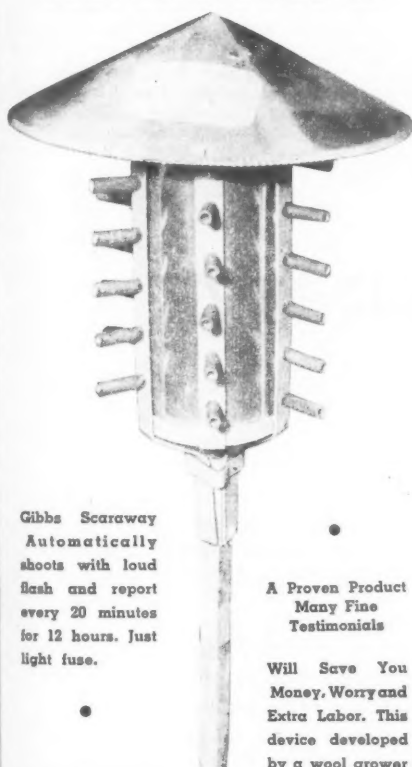
#### Week Ending December 28, 1946

Slaughter lambs held fairly steady during the week and with light receipts

following the Christmas holiday, advanced at some markets 50 to 75 cents. Top and popular price at Chicago for good and choice native and fed western woolled lambs was \$23.50. This price was also paid at Kansas City. At Omaha good and choice fed woolled lambs sold at \$22 to \$23. At Denver strictly good and choice 91-pound fed woolled Colorado lambs reached \$23.25. Good to choice slaughter lambs at Los Angeles sold up to \$22. Good and choice ewes sold on various markets from \$6.75 to \$7.25. Feeding lambs scaling 65 to 80 pounds sold in Denver at \$17.50 to \$18.75 and at Omaha, 69- to 77-pound feeders brought \$18.50 E. E. M.

Weather to December 1 was generally favorable for good gains on lambs in the corn belt states and in the wheat pasture areas. In the western states excessive rain or snow and relatively few bright days were unfavorable for good gains, both with feed-lot and pasture lambs. The distribution of fed lambs over the marketing season will be influenced materially by winter weather in the wheat pasture areas, which will largely determine how these pasture lambs finish.

## W A R DECLARED ON COYOTES GIBBS IMPROVED SCARAWAY BACK ON THE MARKET



Gibbs Scaraway  
Automatically  
shoots with loud  
flash and report  
every 20 minutes  
for 12 hours. Just  
light fuse.

A Proven Product  
Many Fine  
Testimonials

Will Save You  
Money, Worry and  
Extra Labor. This  
device developed  
by a wool grower

and is the ANSWER TO

## THE COYOTE PROBLEM

Write for Particulars

## Columbia Fireworks Co.

P. O. BOX 487  
TURLOCK, CALIFORNIA

## Lamb Feeding

ACCORDING to a report issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture on December 16, lamb feeding operations in Colorado and the Scottsbluff area of Nebraska are expected to drop nearly 40 per cent below the relatively small volume of the past season. Total lambs fed, it is reported, will be lower than any year of record back to 1920. Since a large part of the late-fed lambs (lambs marketed after the first of March) usually come from these areas, there may be a marked seasonal drop in supplies of fed lambs during the spring months of 1947.

Recorded shipments of feeder lambs into the corn belt states in November were smaller than in November last year and the smallest for the month since 1941. Present indications point to increased lot feeding in Indiana, Iowa and Missouri, not much change in Ohio, Illinois and Michigan, some decrease in Wisconsin and South Dakota, and sharp decreases in Minnesota and Nebraska. The decrease in Nebraska seems to be general, both in the Scottsbluff area and over the rest of the state.

Reports from states outside the corn belt indicate that the number of lambs fed will be below last year in all states except Texas and Oklahoma. Relatively heavy shipments to wheat pastures in these two states are expected to bring the volume of feeding considerably above that of a year ago. A survey of feeding operations in California about December 1 shows fewer lambs on feed for market than a year earlier, although a record number of lambs was shipped into the state this fall. This probably indicates heavy buying of replacement ewe lambs.

# WOOL GROWERS



## J. W. Burgess

Welcomes you to  
California  
To the  
National Convention

We buy and sell any and  
all kinds of sheep and lambs  
in all Western States.

Office:

406 E. Market Street  
Stockton, California  
Phone 55901

## Where the Bonds Go

SOMETIME ago the Congress passed a law creating the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation. This was a government organization set up to insure farmers against crop losses from drought, hail, storms, rain, etc. When the law was passed it was presumed that the institution would be self-supporting. Here is a report of the fiscal operations to date of this corporation:

Total Insurance Losses	
paid .....	\$110,950,597.00
Cost of Administration..	46,249,081.00
Ins. Premiums Collected	61,170,079.00
Net loss to Government	95,249,081.00

This was not a war measure, but was a law passed to get votes; only a small number of farmers favored it or used it. But it affords a fine illustration of "Government in Business."

To collect 61 million dollars in insurance premiums the government spent 46 million. To put it more bluntly it cost 76 cents to collect each dollar of premiums. Had the entire grain crop been insured by this government company it would nearly bankrupt that institution. Undoubtedly rat holes like this will be stopped by the present Congress.

S. W. McClure

## INTERNATIONAL PRIZE WINNERS



This is the first-prize pen of range lambs at the International Livestock Exposition (Chicago, November 30-December 7, 1946). Out of Montana crossbred ewes sired by purebred Hampshire rams from the Mt. Haggin Land and Livestock Company, Anaconda, Montana, the lambs were raised by C. D. Dutton, Gold Creek, Montana, and fed, fitted and exhibited by the Sycamore Feed Yards, Inc., Sycamore, Illinois. Swift and Company purchased the lambs at \$31.00 per hundredweight. From left to right, J. L. Narey, salesman for John Clay and Company; Aubrey Williams of C. A. Klemm Company; A. E. Adams, manager, E. F. Miner, assistant manager, Sycamore Feed Yards, Inc.; and John Swanson, salesman for John Clay and Company.

## BRUISES ARE EXPENSIVE

IT IS CUSTOMARY to think of Nature as being cruel, but certainly Nature does not favor cruelty in the treatment of livestock. On the contrary, it metes out firm and positive punishment.

Those who mistreat cattle, sheep or hogs pay a heavy price. Unless animals are properly fed and cared for they fail to reach the weight and quality of which they are capable, and this mistreatment is reflected in low prices and

reduced volume. Or if the animals while being moved about on the farm or in transit to market are overcrowded, prodded or whipped to a point where bruises result, their market value suffers. Careful calculations by men who study such matters indicate that cuts and bruises inflicted upon livestock annually represent a loss of some 50 million dollars—perhaps more.

Owners of livestock who are responsible for cuts

and bruises may think someone else takes the loss—but they are largely mistaken. Packers have to reflect such losses in the prices they offer for livestock, so the producer ultimately pays the bill.

Nature may be pretty tough in applying its "Survival of the fittest" law, but it certainly punishes cruelty against its living creatures.

*Ed Bastwood*  
President

**ARMOUR and Company**



## Lamb Feeders' Gathering

(Continued from page 22)

plants are the intermediate host of the tapeworm. This is not a definite conclusion as yet but work is proceeding along these lines.

Earl Reed, General Freight Rate Agent of the Union Pacific Railroad, stated that the railroads needed the recent increase in freight charges in order to give the needed and desired service to the producers. He urged more definite feeding instructions on way bills. Mr. Reed also urged association support

to stabilize sanitary rules between the different states.

A summary of resolutions adopted follows:

Resolved to use association's influence and help to promote uniform sanitary regulations between all states.

Urged the continuance of the Lamb Industry Committee.

Commended the work of the National Live Stock and Meat Board and the American Meat Institute and urged continuance and expansion.

Endorsed the program of the National Wool Growers Association demanding an increase in the protective tariff and expressed belief that all sanitary regulations on meats and livestock should be continued without change.

Urged officers and directors to investigate possibilities of securing a program under the Hope-Flannagan Research Act in connection with the lamb and wool industry.

Recommended continuance of one-cent-per-head deduction on all shipments of lambs and recommended assessment on local associations of one dollar per car on incoming count of cars a year ago.

Asked that the Lamb Industry Committee permit two members from the association on the Committee. J. C. Petersen concurred in the request and W. D. Farr was appointed to serve with Elmer J. Wagner.

The following officers were elected for 1947: E. J. Wagner, president; Clyde Barkley, vice president; Charles Warren, treasurer; and W. D. Farr, secretary.

J. M. J.

## Viewpoints from South St. Paul



The sheep industry in the Northwest range states felt the demands of war more acutely than was experienced by many other states and is endeavoring to get back into a more normal stride of production.

In striving to achieve the rightful place which it occupied in this Northwest region and to bring greater opportunities to a fulfillment in the sheep industry, much of your measure of success will lie in the widest use of marketing facilities and services which offer the greatest benefits to you.

To attain these benefits no other single medium than the public livestock market today can contribute more to the advancement of your interests.

## THE SOUTH ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK MARKET

Union Stockyards

South St. Paul, Minnesota

## C. BRUCE MACE COMPANY

Wholesale Butchers

Buyers of

CATTLE CALVES

SHEEP LAMBS



DIXON, CALIFORNIA

Phone 302

## CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

Located on Three Fast Growing  
Markets

West Fargo, N. D.—So. St. Paul, Minn.  
Billings, Mont.

AMERICA'S LEADING  
LIVESTOCK SELLING AGENCY



150,000 Patrons Can't Be Wrong

## B. F. WARE HIDE COMPANY

NAMPA, IDAHO

Highest Prices Paid  
for

Hides - Sheep Pelts  
Raw Furs and Wool

15th and Front Streets  
Phone 81

## Meat Board's Display at International

A colorful display of actual foods contrasting the diets of four countries, and giving the physical measurements of the people of those countries, and their life expectancies, was one of the features in the meat gallery at the International Live Stock Exposition (Chicago, November 30-December 7).

Side by side in the huge glass-front cooler devoted to the exhibit of the National Live Stock and Meat Board were a week's supply of food as consumed by the average man of India, China, Australia and the United States, and also a typical dinner for each country. Here are some facts brought out in this display:

1. The diets of India and China are high in cereals and low in meat and other animal product foods. The average prewar per capita meat consumption in India was 7.2 pounds annually—in China, 19.1 pounds.

2. The diets of Australia and the United States are high in meat, the prewar per capita meat consumption figures being 230 and 125 pounds per year respectively.

3. The average protein provided per day by the Australian and United States diets is considerably higher than in India and China. The percentages of the total required protein that are supplied by animal foods in the four countries are as follows: China, 9 per cent; India, 16 per cent; the United States, 57 per cent and Australia, 69 per cent.

4. The average heights and weights of the men of Australia and this country are higher than for the people of India and China. Life expectancies are also higher, being 65 years in Australia, 64 years in the United States, 30 years in China and 27 years in India.

All in all this display suggested that a diet high in animal products, with a high percentage of the protein derived from meat is conducive to a better physical condition and longer life.

Another phase of the exhibit blasted old meat cookery ideas and stressed the value of new ones revealed through carefully controlled studies. Throughout the cooler were scores of beef, veal, pork and lamb cuts as well as sausages, attesting to the fact that meat provides wide variety in the meal.

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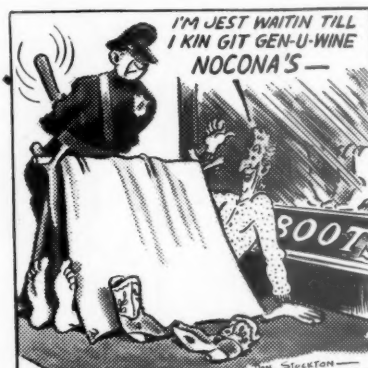
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## Idahoan Favors Bounty

In a letter to the Idaho Predatory Animal Board, Mr. Carl Rudeen of Pocatello, Idaho, makes a forceful plea for the establishment of a state bounty for the purpose of reducing coyote losses. It is printed in full here.

State Predatory Animal Board  
Boise, Idaho

Dear Sirs:

Your letter of November 21 in which you relate your Board's approval of the bounty system is very interesting.

While our Power County Predatory Board will not meet now until the first part of January, I am sure we will approve any program, especially in bounty payments, that your Board finally adopts.

Personally, I hope that all Idaho will be next to adopt the bounty system, in anticipation that finally all the western states come to a uniform system. Records prove that under Utah and South Dakota's liberal bounty payments the coyotes are being reduced to the satisfaction of the sheepmen to the extent that they are now staying in business. Utah and South Dakota should be congratulated for their efforts in promoting a program that is proving successful.

Idaho is definitely going out of the sheep business to a large extent and will continue so until there is a change of program that will reduce the coyotes. This program should call for all money raised in Idaho to be paid out for bounty equal to at least the amount paid by Utah, being a neighbor state. Our state legislature will help, I am sure, in raising money to be paid out in bounty, for at least 75 per cent of the sheepmen are in favor of a proper bounty system.

Against our own wishes, my son and I are advertising our sheep for sale and now buying cattle, which is wholly due to our increasing and disastrous coyote kill. The surrounding country is not thoroughly covered and therefore Power County alone cannot keep them down. Only certain sections in Idaho where the sheep population is the greatest and where the most money is available are the coyotes held partly under control.

I would suggest that all agencies in Idaho pool their money now available, raise more by heavier local assessments, urge the state legislature to appropriate money from tax sources, even to match other contributions, or pass

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**EXPERIMENTAL WORK** at one of our leading universities shows that dehydrated cereal grass is especially effective with breeding flocks in promoting a big lamb crop, building strong healthy lambs and providing plenty of milk for lambs.

**ALONG WITH** Concentrated Spring Range, Ful-O-Pep 32% Sheep Feed Concentrate also provides other rich sources of vitamins and organic mineral salts—as well as a variety of choice proteins. For more details, see your Ful-O-Pep dealer or write today to



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laws to collect heavy assessments on sheep, in order to pay bounty on some sort of a sliding scale upward. Then, with the new poisons available to the Fish and Wildlife Service and with their cooperation, the coyote can be controlled, and if the program becomes nationwide, finally the coyote can be eliminated.

This is the only way Idaho will retain her share of the sheep business; otherwise I predict we will reduce to five hundred thousand sheep, which is less than one half to one third of our rightful capacity.

With the present coyote loss, Idaho cannot compete with other states where they are eliminating their losses by fencing pastures. Utah and South Dakota are retaining their count by heavy expenditures on bounty, which is controlling their losses. Even as a whole, the United States could more nearly compete with Argentina and Australia in growing sheep if our coyotes were eliminated. The cost would be heavy the first year or two, but not as heavy as our losses in various ways at the present.

After all, no one can deny that a high bounty will not eliminate the coyote. It is a matter of cost, but even if it took \$100 per coyote to get the last few, it would be cheap compared to the high cost in the past, considering money cost, loss in kill, loss of flesh in unnecessary handling, as well as the loss of our business to foreign countries.

Certain sections of states or certain states cannot afford forever to continue a high-cost program without the cooperation of bordering communities that are left for a breeding ground.

The coyotes have no useful part in their existence, for it has been proved that there is no rodent or pest that has been controlled by their existence. The small part they have played in that respect can be controlled ten-fold by use of modern poisons. Wildlife authorities will welcome their elimination, for it is definitely proved they destroy thousands of birds and their nests as well as larger wild and domestic animals in every community from year to year.

Range authorities would approve and help with such a program, for they well know that ranges are depleted by constant movement of sheep to and from bedgrounds or other places, which is necessary to keep sheep from the kill

of the coyote. These movements also necessitate additional watering of flocks—all contributing to the trampling out of the grass.

Thank you kindly for your thoughts and effort toward a bounty system which has already been used by our Game Department for two years as a successful and efficient means of killing coyotes.

Yours very truly,  
Carl Rudeen

## Freight Rate Increase

(Continued from page 13)

tries of the nation, and the welfare of its various regions, as well as the transportation industry. It will have its effect upon the forces tending to economic stabilization or the reverse. We have accorded every reasonable opportunity for those in any way affected to be heard, while pressing the proceeding with as much speed as the size and complexity in detail of the proposals permitted. No case has ever received from us more earnest study."

Also, in the first of their "findings," they state:

"It is requisite for the carrying out of the purposes of the national transportation policy, and the development, coordination, and preservation of a national transportation system adequate to meet the needs of commerce, the postal service, and the national defense, and in order that freight rates and charges shall be such as to move the greatest volume of traffic, while providing adequate and efficient transportation at the lowest cost consistent with the furnishing of such service, and to enable the petitioning carriers by railroad and by water under honest, economical, and efficient management to provide such service, that there be substantial increases in the basic freight rates and charges of the petitioners, and the continued maintenance of the present temporarily increased basis of passenger fares and charges."

The Commission also points out that the rates are "permitted" not "prescribed," and subject to readjustment.

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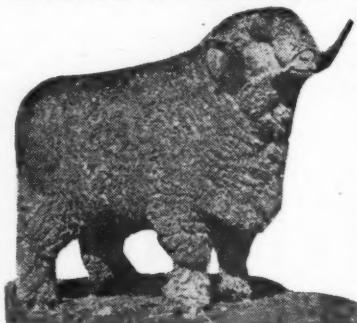
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Rambouillets need not be crossed. They are an ideal sheep in their purity. Experiments have proved this.

Proper selection of ewes and use of the long stapled, smooth rams within present Rambouillet range herds will give greater increase in wool and mutton production value than crossbreeding to other breeds.

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Secretary-Treasurer	
Geneva Caldwell	
San Angelo, Texas	

**Increasing Forage by  
Range Reseeding**

(Continued from page 19)

procured in large quantities through seed dealers. Orchardgrass (40 to 60 cents) and timothy, (10 to 20 cents), are usually obtainable. Tall oatgrass (50 to 70 cents) is scarce and mountain brome (25 to 40 cents) may not be on the market. Crested wheatgrass and smooth brome are the basic species and should be seeded alone in their respective zones when seed of other species are not available.

**Grazing Reseeded Range**

Reseeded range should not be grazed at all during the first year after seeding. Great care must in most cases be exercised on this point. Ordinarily light grazing may be allowed in the fall of the second year after seed is mature. Sometimes another year is required. Smooth brome is usually a little slower than crested wheatgrass in becoming established. Fences may be necessary to provide the protection that is required.

There is a strong tendency to graze reseeded stands too closely and thereby reduce the yields. Some good stands have been largely killed out by excessive use for 2 or 3 years. Stockmen will find it pays to graze moderately. At least 25 per cent of the season's growth should be left unused and remain on the ground. When fall grazing is anticipated, spring grazing should be adjusted to provide for it. On the average little growth may be expected in summer and early fall. Unfortunately crested wheatgrass becomes much less palatable after it has matured. Grazing in rainy or snowy weather may be a favorable time for utilizing such mature grass.

A major cause of damage to good stands is grazing off too large a percentage of the season's growth. The proper amount to leave is not exactly known. It varies considerably with land conditions, a greater volume being required on steep slopes or loose soils that erode readily. Careful observations should be made often to see that production is keeping up and that erosion is not occurring. Good soils are required to grow good grass and erosion can destroy them. Too close grazing will markedly speed up soil losses either by water, or wind, or both.

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A Hotel famed for fine food,  
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Early maturity, hardiness, lean meat, and fecundity. Suffolk rams are excellent for crossing. Produce high quality market lambs at early age.

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For History of the Breed, List of Members,  
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**HAROLD T. LINDSAY**  
**WOOL**

51 Melcher Street

Boston 10, Mass.

## **Texas Convention**

(Continued from page 21)

5. Valued the work of the Texas Public Safety Commission through the rangers and highway patrolmen and asked that the state legislature make adequate appropriations for the support of these departments.

6. Urged the President and Board of Directors of the A. & M. College to use their best efforts to restore the school of veterinary medicine and animal husbandry department.

7. Asked the legislature to appropriate more funds to the State Department of Agriculture for the purpose of supplying more efficient inspection of public scales.

8. Expressed appreciation to the firms who have cooperated in making the collection of 50 cents per car from shippers for special lamb promotion and requested the continuation of this program.

9. Believed the industry should now start efforts to further decontrol and toward as free operation as possible under existing conditions; urged, however, that as long as the wool stocks remain at present levels the industry be given continued government protection.

10. Recommended: (a) an adequate increase in the present tariff on wool and wool products; (b) the establishment of a comparable price for wool; (c) that a support price level be established for wool at not less than 90 per cent of the comparable price for wool, to be continued until United States wool stocks reach normal inventories; (d) that the Commodity Credit Corporation be empowered to dispose of domestic wool in competition with imported wool.

11. Recommended the immediate establishment by the Department of Agriculture of a wool and mohair branch and the consolidation of all activities appropriate to this work in the branch.

12. Recommended a subcommittee devoted exclusively to wool and mohair under the Hope-Flannagan Act and requested the Texas legislature to make adequate financial provisions for supporting full benefits to the Research Act.

13. Commended and endorsed the wool and mohair promotion work of the American Wool Council; recommended support of every producer and requested that all warehouses make deductions of five cents per bag on wool and 10 cents per bag on mohair for the express purpose of promotion.

14. Urged: (a) the Commodity Credit Corporation to renew all 1946 Texas primary wool handlers' contracts for 1947 and that in no event present contracts be dropped until contractors and association are given advance notice and a full hearing; (b) that no wool held by the Commodity Credit Corporation be moved to out-of-state points until Texas handlers have had a reasonable opportunity to sell it.

15. Expressed appreciation to Mr. Charles A. Stewart, Traffic Counsel of the association, for the effective work he has done in livestock traffic matters and asked that this work be continued.

J. M. J.

The National Wool Grower

# Around the Range Country

December ushered in a cold period extending from Canada southward to Texas. Precipitation occurred almost daily in the Pacific Northwest. Floods in the lower portions of the Sabine, Trinity, and Neches Rivers in Texas and light floods in portions of the Willamette River in Oregon were reported. Later in the month, floods were reported in Washington. Fairly good weather promoted small grain and wheat growth. Pastures and ranges made good growth during the month and are in good condition for the season except in a few sections, notably southwestern Texas where they are only fair. Pasturing livestock is more general than usual for this time of the year.

## COLORADO

### Crawford, Delta County

The forage and winter range is fair at this time (December 19); flocks are in good condition. No supplemental feeding has been necessary, and the weather has been beneficial.

Stacked alfalfa hay is \$20. Breeding bands will approximate those of last year. Crossbred (whitefaced) yearling ewes are going at \$18.

Loss from predators is very light, as was the case a year ago. Labor wages are about the same as a year ago but we find other expenses higher. Sufficient herders are not available.

I received 47 cents per pound for my wool, compared with 46 cents a year ago. I received \$3.76 per fleece and did not ask for a re-appraisal.

F. E. Wilcox

### Edwards, Eagle County

We have a sufficient number of herders, but find that operating expenses are higher than in either 1944 or 1945.

Forage is in good condition in our vi-

cinity although there is a lot of snow left from the big snow on December 1 farther east; the sheep are in good condition (December 20). No supplemental feeding has been necessary yet. The snow on December 1 will make a lot of early grass next spring.

Alfalfa hay is \$30 per ton. Concentrates run about \$86 per ton for 44 per cent protein.

Breeding bands are smaller and about 10 per cent fewer ewes will be bred this year, due to loss of summer ranges and the high cost of production.

Fine-wool yearling ewes are \$19; crossbreds \$20. Loss from predators is as great as last year, about 3 per cent.  
Dale Williams

## IDAHO

### Eden, Jerome County

Sheep flocks and feed on the range are in very good condition; no supplemental feeding has been necessary. The weather has been beneficial (December 19), with early rains starting the green grass. Alfalfa hay is \$18 per ton.

## HARRIS WOOL & FUR COMPANY

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Write for List of Members who maintain  
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shires, Panamas, Corriedales, Colum-  
bias, and Rambouillets.

Breeding bands are smaller this year than previously. Fifteen per cent fewer ewes will be bred this year; quite a few outfits have sold out.

Around \$14 is being received for fine-wool yearling ewes of mixed ages; and \$18 for crossbred (whitefaced) yearling ewes.

The 4 per cent loss from predators equals that of a year ago. Cost of production will be 10 per cent higher than in 1945. Fortunately, we have plenty of herders.

My wool was graded half and three-eighths blood and had a shrink of 48 per cent. It brought 46.46 cents per pound this year compared with 44.60 per pound last year. A slight increase in the price per fleece this year was shown in the \$3.95 received, over \$3.79 a year ago.

Ernest Lombard

Emmett, Gem County

Fine-wool yearling ewes are bringing \$18 and crossbred yearling ewes, \$20. Our breeding bands will be 18 per cent smaller than a year ago due to the purchase of young sheep.

Range feed, weather, and sheep are all good (December 18). Alfalfa hay, stacked, is \$18 per ton, and concentrates, \$93 per ton.

The loss from predatory animals is the same as last year, 8 per cent. Production costs will be greater this year than in the two preceding years.

I received 43½ cents for my wool this year, one cent more than last year. My fleeces brought \$4.39.

David Little

Howe, Butte County

Range conditions are poor to fair, with the lack of snow showing on the sheep, which are fair to good. Warm weather prevails with no snow for the winter range (December 18). No supplemental feeding has been done; alfalfa hay in the stack is \$16 per ton.

There will be little change in the breeding bands this year. Crossbred whitefaced yearling ewes are going at \$16.

The 5 per cent loss from predators is about the same as in 1945. Operating costs have increased 15 per cent over those in 1944 and 10 per cent over those in 1945.

At present we have a sufficient number of herders.

(Continued on page 58)

**R. H. LINDSAY COMPANY  
Wool Merchants**

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COYOTE GETTER**

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Perdew's Tenderfoot at Bar X .....	3.00

For Sale by

NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

509 Pacific National Life Building

Salt Lake City 1, Utah

### Around the Range Country

(Continued from page 56)

My wool had an average shrink of 56 per cent. About 10 per cent of it graded fine; 44 per cent half-blood; 42 per cent three-eighths; and about 3 per cent of it, quarter blood. I got 44.3 cents a pound for it which was 2½ cents more than last year. The fleece price this year was \$4.72 as against \$4 last year.

Andrew Little

#### Lewiston, Nez Perce County

Rainfall in this area is nearly double the average (November 21). Stacked alfalfa is \$16 per ton and concentrates are \$135 per ton (soy bean cake). Fine-wool yearling ewes are going at \$17.50 with none sold; the same is true for crossbred yearling ewes.

About the same number of ewe lambs were carried over this fall but the number of ewes bred is less, as there were no breeding ewes for sale.

We lack sufficient herders. The coyote situation is terrible; we have an \$8 bounty and still no trappers.

My wools were graded 60-64s with a 59 per cent shrink, and brought 47.97 cents per pound, 3½ cents more than last year. A net of \$3.91 per fleece was received. We don't use Taylor Grazing land, but the Forest Service is still dictatorial!

Kenneth R. Johnson

#### NEW MEXICO

##### Hope, Eddy County

I am in favor of private ownership of public lands. However, we must first convince the present users that it is possible to own these lands which we now use under the Taylor Grazing Act. We realize the present federal land policy can change as it has many times in the past and could destroy our present economic pattern. Private ownership of land has brought our country greatness, with the soundest government in the world. The government should offer to sell the balance of the public domain to individuals on a long-time payment plan with allowances made for operating under various weather hazards and market changes.

Weather and feed conditions have



been the best in several years (December 1); the outlook for the winter range is also very good. Baled alfalfa sells at about \$25, there being no stacked alfalfa here. Concentrated feeds are available, but very little will be needed here.

Fine wool yearling ewes are from \$12 to \$15 but are hard to locate. Crossbred (whitefaced) yearling ewes are \$13.

About the same number of lambs were carried over this fall as a year ago; a very few more ewes were bred because of the better range.

There are a few more coyotes in this section but they are pretty well under control.

My wool was graded fine with a 65 per cent shrinkage. The 42 cents per pound I received tallied with last year's price.

J. P. Casabonne

#### Roswell, Chaves County

Owing to two previous dry years and short help, cattle and sheep numbers have been reduced. Late fall rains (December 17) have made fair to good grass. We had one inch of rain the first day of December.

I heartily approve of a recent article in the Wool Grower by A. D. Brownfield and others in regard to the public domain. It should be sold to the present lessee or permittee and thus be put back on the tax roll. For the future good of the livestock industry, sell public domain to the permittees!

William R. McKnight

#### WASHINGTON

##### Sunnyside, Yakima County

We had the coldest October in years with no new grass; have had several inches of snow (November 25). Alfalfa hay in the stack is from \$18 to \$20. Pea pellets are from \$51 to \$52. Fine-wool yearling ewes are going at \$18 and up, but there are very few available.

Fewer ewes were bred this fall due to the high price of mutton and inability to buy replacements. We have a sufficient number of herders, but the coyote situation is bad because there are no trappers.

My wool brought 42.34 cents per pound, compared to 38.50 cents last year. I received \$4.72 per fleece compared to \$4.18 last year.

J. W. Hans

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## MONTANA SALES

According to the "Montana Wool Grower," the following contracts and sales were made during December:

2,000 three, four and five-year-old ewes, Fort Benton area, \$12.

378 aged ewes, Glasgow area, \$7.80.

1000 ewe lambs, Fort Benton area, 18 cents.

600 ewe lambs, Stevensville area, 16½ cents.

549 wether lambs, Stevensville area, 15½ cents.



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Savageton, Wyoming

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MATTHEWS, J. W.

Burley, Idaho

YOUNG, CY

St. Anthony, Idaho

## COTSWOLDS

CRANDELL'S PRIZE SHEEP

Ithaca, Mich.

## HAMPSHIRE

BRIGGS, FRANK A.

Cedaredge, Colorado

BURTON, T. B.

Cambridge, Idaho

GREDIG, JOHN J.

Del Norte, Colorado

MACCARTHY & SON, D. P.

Salem, Oregon

ROCK AND SON, P. J.

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## LINCOLNS

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Champion Junior Steer	4.50	" "	.....	5,580.00	"
Carload Fat Cattle	1.02 1/2	" "	.....	16,735.25	"
Individual Barrow	2.65	" "	.....	596.25	"
Carload Hogs	37.00	" cwt.	.....	2,260.70	"
Individual Wether	5.00	" lb.	.....	525.00	"
Carload Lambs	55.00	" cwt.	.....	2,565.20	"

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